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THE NEWS.

Our news by telegraph is mainly concerned with the terrible, heart-sickening details of the burning and pillage of Lawrence. One hundred and eighty of her unarmed [illegible] shot in cold blood, and the city a heap of ruins, are the results of placing incompetent pro-slavery Generals in command.

Rosecrans and Burnside are again on the move, the former en route for Chattanooga and Atlanta, and the latter for Knoxville, where Buckner is at present located. East Tennessee and Georgia will be redeemed, and stirring events may be looked for soon.

A rousing Union meeting has been held at Crestline, Ohio. The most encouraging news comes from every part of that State. The Democrats of Ohio will bury Vallandigham in a political grave, so deep, that he will never know a resurrection.

The Philadelphia rumor, of Saturday, as to the fall of Charleston, does not stand. Gen. Gillmore's operations are favorably reported on in our dispatches elsewhere, but the end is not yet.

The War Democrats of Wisconsin, unwilling to have their party symbolized by Ryan and his squad, will put a ticket in the field. The recent Union nomination at Madison will be the one to be ratified by the people, but perhaps it will be as well to have the nether millstone, the better to pulverize the Ryanites.

Our news from Memphis reports a brilliant and most damaging raid just accomplished by the gallant Phillips and his [illegible] Illinois boys.

Nothing new from the Army of the Potomac, save that the dispatches are reiterating the old story of the demoralization of Lee's army.

A NIGHT OF HORROR.

Our Kansas dispatches partially lift the veil and disclose to us a scene of horror and carnage which can only find its parallel in the butcheries of the Sioux or the massacres of the French revolution. An incompetent General is absent from his post at a time when his Department is invaded by the merciless foe, Quantrel. The threats were public ones, and yet, [illegible] Ewing, unworthy the name of soldier, had made no preparations for defence, and returns to find the beautiful and thrifty town of Lawrence, a smouldering heap of ruins, and one hundred and eighty of her citizens butchered in cold blood. He finds that it is time to bestir himself and accordingly goes through the empty form of dispatching troops after the retreating enemies when they have safely crossed the border and gone to their homes to resume their occupations as good Union men!

The heart sickens at the few details of this terrible calamity which have flashed over the wires from far-off suffering Kansas, her wounds bleeding afresh in the sacred cause of liberty. What pen can depict the horrors of that midnight assault? A beautiful city wrapped in flames; fiends incarnate rushing through the streets and shooting down unarmed citizens, pursuing them to their homes, and butchering them with wives and mothers clinging to them and begging for mercy; hurling them into wells and cisterns; casting them into the seething flames; robbing, plundering and pillaging, until, satiated with their hellish work, they are obliged to stop, from sheer exhaustion.

Thank God! one man escaped—gallant Jim Lane. He rallies a little band with such arms as they can obtain, follows the murderers, overtakes them and has an engagement, with what results, we are not yet informed. It may well be imagined, however, they struck trenchant blows for Kansas. And Jennison is on the war-path, going down the Border, at the head of the Kansas regiments. The State has aroused itself, shaken off the miserable tool of Slavery, Thomas Ewing, and put her troops under the command of Lane. We need not say there will be no boy's play now, and that the terrible butcheries of that night will be fearfully avenged, and Jennison and his [illegible] dealing with these guerillas must be let alone. Hands off! Let no Copperhead or pro-Slavery General interfere with him. There will be fire and death along that Border, and the great revenge of Kansas [illegible]. We may not be Christian in these utterances, we are human. The blood of the martyrs of Kansas is crying from the ground. There are widows and orphans whose tears must not flow in vain. Therefore, let Jennison and Lane alone. Their mission is one of fire and blood, and only these shall atone for the horrors of that night at Lawrence.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. PADDOCK.

A letter has been received here, stating that Lieut. Col. J. W. Paddock, of Kankakee, of the 113th Illinois regiment, died in hospital at Memphis on the 16th inst. Col. Paddock was a prominent lawyer of Kankakee before the war, and was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the 113th regiment.

INDIANAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The War Democratic Mass Meeting—Gov. Morton—Indiana Militia—Camp Morton—Soldiers' Home.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20, 1863.

The mass meeting here yesterday of the Indiana War Democracy was a noble demonstration of loyalty, and will have a wise and beneficial influence throughout the State. It will carry alarm, if not conviction, into the hearts of many Copperheads. Before the beginning of the meeting, they laughed and sneered and treated the whole thing as a joke, loudly proclaiming that it would be a Republican concern, got up and engineered by [illegible]. But when they saw such Democrats as Kimball, Secrest, Morison, Lawhead, [illegible] Steele, Elliott, and a host of others [illegible] on the stand and taking [illegible] part in the proceedings, they knew [illegible] was no joke, but an alarming reality. [illegible] who have thus boldly proclaimed [illegible] for their country against the [illegible] of party, will not stop here. You will [illegible] by the proceedings of the meeting that [illegible] determined upon action. A Central [illegible] Committee was appointed, who [illegible] open correspondence with committees in other States, and confer with them [illegible] the organizations in the various loyal [illegible]

GOV. MORTON.

[illegible] industrious, eloquent, statesman of Indiana, is just the man for [illegible] times. You will find him at [illegible] the State House, at any hour "from [illegible] to dewy eve," with coat off and [illegible] attending to the immense [illegible] of his office. It is a matter of astonishment how much work he accomplishes—[illegible] ease—during the day. [illegible] surrounded by at least [illegible] of whom sought conference [illegible] important matters, yet he gave [illegible]. His responses to their [illegible] and statements were [illegible] unequivocal, and all with [illegible] and information [illegible]. But these labors have [illegible] the health of Governor [illegible] glad to learn that he has [illegible] a few days relaxation [illegible] he leaves for Niagara [illegible] Saratoga, Newport, [illegible] some two weeks. [illegible] the people of [illegible] respect him, will go [illegible]

[illegible] INDIANA MILITIA.

[illegible] the Indiana State Militia [illegible] progressing [illegible] Gen. H. [illegible] United States Infantry,) formerly commanding in the district of Indiana, was ordered by the Secretary of War to report to Governor Morton for special duty. He is now engaged, with Adjutant General Noble, in organizing the State troops. Four hundred companies have been already formed. From these companies fifteen regiments have been organized, armed and equipped, and the remaining companies soon will be. Nine four-gun batteries will constitute a part of this plan, intended more particularly for the river defense. A military telegraph will also be built along the river border. In performing this duty imposed upon him by the Secretary of War, Gen. Carrington has displayed great ability and promptness, and the results of his labors will guarantee safety to the State and honor to the man. Here is an example for Illinois that should be immediately followed.

CAMP MORTON.

Camp Morton is being cleared of prisoners to be used hereafter for other purposes. On Sunday last there were 2,366 rebel prisoners confined there, from the following States: Tennessee, 830; Kentucky, 687; Arkansas, 631; Mississippi, 301; Alabama, 131; Louisiana, 106; Florida, 40; South Carolina, 51; North Carolina, 50. On Monday some 500 were sent to your Camp Douglas; and on Wednesday night some 700 men—all of them Morgan's men—were started for the same destination. We give you joy at this accession of Copperheads to your city. There are some 1,800 prisoners now in camp; but they will, without doubt, soon be distributed around in other camps. There are about 100 in the hospital. Morgan's men were the dirtiest scamps and most incorrigible traitors that have ever inhabited this camp. The present commandant of Camp Morton is Col. Biddle, of the 71st Indiana, and that regiment constitutes the camp guard. Col. Biddle is up to his duty, and his camp bears evidence of the discipline he maintains.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

They have an excellent institution of this description here. It was first opened on the 25th of July, 1862, in a beautiful grove, selected by Gov. Morton, on the bank of White River. The first buildings erected were soon found entirely insufficient for the purpose, and in the fall authority was obtained from the War Department to add more room to the Home. A dining hall, 250 feet long by 24 wide, two stories high, was added, and the Home now consists of two parallel buildings of the length and width named above. The buildings are well ventilated, have about 150 beds in them; and can accommodate 300 men. This Home reflects great credit upon Gov. Morton and his associates. HIC-HOC.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Health of the Army—Foraging Expeditions—A New Plan Proposed—The Cotton Traffic in the Army.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, WINCHESTER, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1863.

"All quiet on the Potomac." With the substitution of Tennessee for Potomac, this phrase has a currency among us equal to that which, under different circumstances, it enjoyed in the palmy days of McClellan. But the prevalent torpor is not without good reason. This is to be found in the terrible heat of the weather, which surpasses everything I had before experienced of Southern summers, even in Memphis, said to be the hottest city in the Mississippi Valley this side of New Orleans. General officers say that a forward movement now, would involve as much loss of life as fighting in a hard battle.

Notwithstanding the excessive heat, however, the health of the army remains extraordinarily good. As an instance of this, in conversation, the other day, with Colonel McClellan, of the 25th Illinois, he informed me that every man in his regiment was fit for duty; and though the sanitary condition of his command is probably above the average, it is nevertheless true that we are all enjoying a freedom from disease unusual in this climate at this season. It is possible that the extreme neatness and cleanliness enforced by the Colonel of the 25th in the management of his command, accounts in some degree for the extraordinary health of his men. The ground occupied by his camp is kept in a state of neatness that excites the admiration of every visitor; and the Colonel dispenses the Gospel of cleanliness among the men in a manner at once good humored and effective. The *modus operandi* is as follows: In detailing the men for picket, camp and guard duty, care is always taken to select one more than the number required for these purposes. They are then paraded before the Colonel's tent for inspection. This duty he performs in person. He chooses those who have the dirtiest guns and equipments for fatigue duty. To those whose appearance denotes more pains, falls the easier lot of camp guard, while the last and extra man, whose appearance is least exceptionable, finds the "*utile et dulce*" combined in his person, in the reception of a pass to go to town and spend the day.

I have just returned from a foraging expedition which I joined for the purpose of ascertaining something of the amount of produce left in the country for the people to subsist on. To the inquiry, "what have the soldiers left you?" the answer almost invariably was—"they haint left us nothing;" and so far as my observation went, this seemed to be pretty much the case. In a letter to Gen. Rosecrans, written a few days since by Gen. Willich, he suggests a new system of foraging, which has been, I understand, successfully adopted in Europe. It is this: The military authorities holding the country, or the Governor of the province invaded, appoint a committee from among the prominent citizens of the town into which supplies are to be gathered from the surrounding country; it is made the duty of this committee to ascertain where supplies are to be had, and who are best able to furnish them, and to instruct parties about to start on foraging expeditions accordingly. Gen. Willich contends that the present mode of sweeping the country indiscriminately, without reference to the means of the persons levied upon, is calculated to drive the people to desperation, while, upon the plan he suggests, "bushwhacking" would hardly be heard of. What will be the effect of his suggestions remains to be seen.

The Commissioner appointed to investigate the cotton trade, that was rife in the army for some time back, and which has been but recently checked, are likely to divulge some important facts, the nature of which it is perhaps not proper to disclose at present. Rest assured, however, that their duties will be performed impartially and fearlessly, let the blow fall where it may. C.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The steamer Cromwell, from New Orleans, the 15th, arrived to-day.

The Mobile *Tribune* copies, approvingly, an article from the Charleston *Mercury*, which says, since the Federal successes, Beauregard had better lay aside the engineering and artillery duelling, which are now played out, and take to the bayonet. And advises the authorities to reinforce Morris Island, else abandon Charleston to the flames.

Gen. Pemberton issued an order calling upon his troops to assemble within thirty days at Demopolis, Alabama. He compliments them on their valor at Vicksburg.

Francis Scott was executed at New Orleans on the 15th, for the murder of Major Bullen, of the 28th Maine regiment.

The great event of the Department was the opening, on the 14th, of the New Orleans and Great Western Railroad through to Brashear City.

Outrages Upon Soldiers.

CAIRO, Aug. 21.—My time is very limited, therefore the necessity of abridging.

By information just received from Major General Ord, in command of the 13th Army Corps, I learn that there have been enacted scenes on the steamboats bringing furloughed men from Vicksburg, that chill the heart at the bare recital.

As an example, the steamer Hannibal, Capt. Conway, left Vicksburg on the 18th instant, Quartermaster Lyman—may his name forever live in infamy—*packed twelve hundred men on board*, with accommodations unfit for hogs. Gen. Grant having gone down the river on a visit, is not responsible. The second day out three died from a surfeit of filth.

The wounded, sick and worn-out soldiers were charged ten cents per glass, (and more, if they could get it) for ice water, *the ice belonging to the Government!*

Gen. Ord, on the second day out, could not stand the pressure, and left. These are things over which corps commanders have no control, the transportation masters receiving their orders from Washington.

This outrageous treatment of our soldiers, by heartless river sharks and incompetent Quartermasters, deserve the immediate attention of the authorities.

From Cairo, Memphis, Arkansas, &c.

CAIRO, August 22.—The steamer City Belle, from Memphis, with seven hundred Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana furloughed soldiers arrived here last evening.

Memphis papers of the 19th are received. News light.

Confederate money is worth only eight cents on the dollar.

There is great suffering in Texas.

The 35th Massachusetts, part of the 9th army corps, passed through here yesterday.

Gen. A. J. Smith went to St. Louis, and Gen. Ord east, on leave of absence to-day.

CAIRO, Aug. 22.—Nothing new from any source. Great indignation is everywhere expressed at the conduct of the steamboatmen and Quartermasters, at their outrageous treatment of the soldiers coming up from the army. The facts should be laid before the authorities at Washington at once.

John Bull Paying for the Whistle.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The London *Spectator* says that the friends of the rebels have lately paid four million dollars for their friendship. The rebel loan has tumbled to such a depth as to be almost out of sight.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LAWRENCE.

One Hundred and Eighty Killed and Wounded.

FIENDISH CRUELTY OF THE GUERILLAS.

DEFENCELESS CITIZENS MURDERED IN THE STREETS.

Gallant Jim Lane Escapes and has an Engagement with the Guerillas.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 22.—From citizens of Lawrence who arrived here for supplies and medicines, I have gathered the following particulars regarding the burning of that city by Quantrel. The list of killed and wounded numbers some hundred and eighty, the majority of whom were killed instantly. The names cannot all be given, however. The houses that remain standing are filled with killed and wounded of all classes. From the ruins of the burned houses many charred remains have been taken out. Other victims are being found.

But one hotel is standing, Quantrel having spared it in consequence of his having made his home there some years since, without expense, but its proprietor was shot.

Among the most prominent citizens, the following are known to have been killed: Gen. G. W. Collimore, Mayor of the city, and his son, J. G. Lowe, Josiah Clark, J. P. Thorp, Dr. Griswold, James Eldridge, Chas. Perrine, Col. Stone, two brothers named Gill, A. W. Griswold, Frederick Kimball, Thomas Murphy, John Spear, three brothers named Dix, Addison Waugh, Duncan Alison, George Burt, Judge Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Snyder, August Ellis, Samuel Fillman, Dwight Coleman, Lewis Swan, R. Loomis, John Crane, Levi Gates, two brothers named Range, John Evans, J. W. Bell, and Messrs. Keith, Brown, Dalee, Twitch, Palmer, Sargeant, Delinski, Allback, Powers and Brant. They were killed instantly, most of them in their own houses, with their wives and children crying to them while *the murderers placed pistols to their bodies and shot them.*

The following are mortally wounded: Joseph Eldridge, Mr. Baker, (firm of Ridenour & Baker,) Mr. Williamson, Geo. Hall, J. F. Hanson, W. S. R. Lykins.

In one case the guerillas drove twelve men into one house and shot them, and then burned the building. The inhabitants fled into the ravines and bushes, and the fiends stood on the banks and fired into them, killing and wounding scores.

Twenty-five negro recruits were shot. They took all the money that could be found in the pockets of citizens, or the houses, and stole all the ladies jewelry, even to rings on their fingers.

Jim Lane escaped on horseback, rallied about 200 men, and with his little army followed and overtook Quantrel twelve miles south of Lawrence, where a fight took place, and with what result is unknown.

Quantrel is now retreating towards Missouri, burning everything on his route. It is not expected he will be intercepted by our forces, and will probably get away without loss.

No resistance was made at Lawrence, the people being shot down as they ran through the streets in their night clothes. Their bodies were thrown into wells and cisterns.

The citizens had been expecting such a raid from threats Quantrel had made, and had organized military companies for defense a part of whom had been under arms constantly, but from assurances that Quantrell would not invade Kansas, their organizations were abandoned and the guerillas found them entirely defenseless.

A large train left here to-day with supplies, clothing, provisions, &c., for sufferers. The citizens of Leavenworth have opened their doors to all who choose to come. Many have availed themselves of these hospitalities and will be cared for.

The feeling among the citizens here is very bitter against the commander of this Department and district for being so wholly unprepared to meet such an emergency. The Commanding General was absent from headquarters, and did not know of the invasion until the destruction of Lawrence was complete. Everything was done, however, in regard to the movement of troops to capture Quantrel, but was too late.

Our State authorities are now taking matters in their own hands. Col. Jennison has been reinstated in command of the 9th (new) Kansas regiment, and is about starting down the border with sufficient troops to overcome any force the enemy can bring against him, and if he is not interfered with by the commanding officer, raids into Kansas will end with the present one.

The men comprising Quantrel's force are principally those bands of guerillas who have been robbing and murdering along the border for the past six months, with but little opposition, and have had ample time to prepare everything that would insure success. They are probably now safe in Missouri with their plunder and quietly at their homes as "poor Union citizens."

The loss at Lawrence is not less than two millions, and will fall heavily on New York and Leavenworth merchants.

Two banks were robbed of every dollar, and the third escaped only because the heat was so great that the rebels could not get the vaults open.

FROM THE ARMIES OF ROSECRANS AND BURNSIDE.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENTS.

Demoralization of Johnston's and Bragg's Armies.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The *Gazette* has advices from Rosecrans' army to the 18th, and from Burnside to the 19th. Both armies had commenced a forward movement—the former for Chattanooga and the latter for Knoxville. The troops are in good condition and fine spirits.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

A letter from a prominent officer in Rosecrans' army says the whole country for miles around Chattanooga, is swarming with deserters from Bragg's and Johnston's armies. Both of these commands are demoralized, and cannot longer be called armies. A great many rebel soldiers come within our lines daily and surrender. A majority of these bring their arms with them. The dissatisfaction is most marked among the Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee troops, who say they have nothing left to fight for, and so give up the contest and return home. Several Mississippi regiments recently deserted in a body, officers and all. The feeling among the troops against the Jeff. Davis Government is very bitter, and all are furious for the war to cease, and to return to their old allegiance.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22.—Nothing new from the front. The army at last accounts was slowly moving onward towards Chattanooga and Rome.

Burnside's forces are now in East Tennessee.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22, 1863.

The large number of cavalry sent to Arkansas under Gen. Davidson, when needed to clear the State of guerillas, is one of the causes of the Lawrence affair, which is laid to Gen. Schofield's account.

An Arkansas refugee, arrived at Rolla, says a considerable force of rebels is at Salem, under Gen. Monroe Parsons, preparing a raid into Missouri.

Marmaduke has been laid on the shelf by Price, and Parsons is seizing all the provisions north of White River and sending women south. He says troops have been sent to Little Rock to destroy all that may benefit the Union troops, and that preparations to capture that place are well known.

A delegation of Union citizens from Calloway county has arrived in town to represent the condition of that county, which is full of returned rebels and guerillas, who overawe and brow-beat Unionists with comparative safety.

The iron-clad gunboat Milwaukee will be launched from Capt. Ead's yard, at Carondelet, next week.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 22, 1863.

Capt. B. F. Westlake of the 9th district, has brought to this city James Lane, Marshal Freeman, and Peter S. Starter, of Fulton county. The two first named were arrested for resisting the enrolling officer. The other was arrested for harboring deserters. They appeared before Hon. S. H. Treat, Judge of the United States District Court, waived an examination, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 each for their appearance at the next term of the court. Henry L. Bryant and Aspha Perry, of Fulton county, signed the bonds.

On the 14th inst., some sixty or seventy balls were fired into the house of Capt. Chas. McKenzie of Mason, Effingham county, by Copperheads. Capt. McKenzie has been two years in the service fighting Copperheads. A short time previously the wheat stacks of Mr. Hollis, a Union man in the same place, were burned. Mr. Lyman Utters, who keeps a store in Bridgeport, Lawrence county, another Union man, was burned a few nights since. Circumstances unerringly criminate a notorious Copperhead as the incendiary.

Major Robb, writing from Memphis on the 17th inst., states that the hospitals of that place are very destitute of sanitary supplies. The 16th army corps has never been in a like condition. For several weeks Memphis has received the go by, and Vicksburg has been overstocked. All sanitary stores for below, shipped at Cairo, are hereafter to be sent to the care of Major Robb, by order of General Grant.

The trouble in Edgar county has been quieted by Gen. Ammen's prompt measures. Hearing that the Copperheads were gathering at Paris, from all directions, to resist the enrollment, he dispatched a force of 150 or 200 well armed and disciplined troops to the scene of contemplated disturbance. The effect was magical. The K. G. C.'s immediately went back to their homes.

Application has been made by the Governor for the transfer of all Illinois soldiers in hospitals outside the State, to hospitals within its borders.

Gov. Yates has received information from the Secretary of War that the construction of the United States Arsenal, at Rock Island, shall receive immediate attention.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 23, 1863.

The latest news from our army of the Potomac states that all is quiet along the lines. Deserters say that the rebels have left our front and gone south to Richmond, and that Lee's movement toward Fredericksburg was to cover his retreat, the intention of which is to move south by way of Gordonsville. This belief seems to be confirmed by a cavalry reconnoissance as far as Culpepper, where no enemy was found. The rebel army is without doubt "badly demoralized" and thinned by desertion. Those competent to judge estimate its strength at not more than 40,000. It is weakened by the reinforcements sent to Charleston and numerous desertions. Conscription is being vigorously enforced in that portion of Eastern Virginia lying south and west of the Rappahannock.

The negroes are being sent farther south, and none but females and old men are left behind. Deserters say great gloom prevails through the rebel army of the Potomac, on account of the critical condition of Charleston, and all acknowledge that it cannot hold out much longer.

The news from Meade's army, on the other hand, is most cheering. The health of the men was never better, and depleted regiments are being rapidly filled up with conscripts. There are no indications of a fight, as the rebels avoid all signs of an engagement.

Gov. Curtin has arrived here, en route for the army of the Potomac. He will also have an interview with the Mayor respecting the city defenses.

The supply steamer Arkansas, with important specials from Charleston, arrived at our Navy Yard yesterday.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Lee's Army Reported to be Moving Southward.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The *Herald* has the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 21.—I have information from three different sources, which leads me to believe that the rebels have left our front, and gone to Richmond. Deserters who come across the Rappahannock say the movement of troops towards Fredericksburg, from Culpepper, was only a ruse to cover Lee's real object, i. e., to enable him to move his troops southward, by way of Gordonsville.

Day before yesterday, large bodies of rebel cavalry dashed down towards the Rappahannock, at separate fords, driving in our pickets. They came boldly out in sight of our lines, and deployed in fine line of battle order. Immediately all our corps along the river were put under arms, in which position they remained until morning, when the enemy had withdrawn. A cavalry reconnoissance was then made, which went as far as Culpepper, but found no enemy, but, on the contrary, obtained such information as leads to the belief that the whole rebel force has gone in the direction of Gordonsville. The reason for my belief I am not at liberty to give.

Richmond papers of the 18th, brought into our lines, speak most despondingly of affairs, but particularly deplore the prospect now in view that Charleston must fall.

A complete panic prevails in Richmond to obtain green backs. Many dealers will take no other money for commodities they have to dispose of. The *Enquirer* mounts the Jew speculators rough shod, and classes Mr. Benjamin as "the King Thief of the Tribe."

The *Herald's* Washington special says:

Information is current here that Lee's army has been moving off from our front, upon the Virginia Central Railroad, to Richmond, but officers arriving here, whose position in the army entitles them to know what is going on, assert that no such intelligence is in possession of our commanding Generals. Lee is undoubtedly upon the Rapidan and Rappahannock, making an advance from the Upper Rappahannock along the river to Fredericksburg, and the region about the Potomac Creek is infested with rebel cavalry. Everything indicates that the enemy intends to remain in his present locality, unless our own movements should necessitate a change of base, and it is not impossible that the next battle may be fought upon that river. Indeed it is apprehended that Lee will assume the offensive rather than retreat, and many expect an attack from him at an early day. Preparations for such an emergency are now being made.

The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

Rebel cavalry is busily engaged in enforcing the conscription act in that portion of Eastern Virginia south and west of the Rappahannock. Some districts are nearly depopulated of males, none but very old men, women and children remaining. Parties are also scouring the country for provisions and forage, taking everything. There are wide-spread suffering and fear of famine during the coming winter. The negroes are being sent further South to prevent their falling into the hands of the Yankees.

Army officers competent to judge, estimate the strength of Lee's army at less than 35,000 men. During the past three weeks it has been greatly thinned by desertion.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Some time ago a body of Union troops made a raid on Wytheville, Va., during which Lieut. Colonel Powell, 14th Virginia Union regiment, was taken prisoner and placed in solitary confinement in Richmond. The War Department will promptly retaliate in kind upon a rebel prisoner in our hands unless Col. P. is placed on the same footing with other prisoners of war.

The Funeral of Hon. John A. Gurley.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 22d.]

The funeral of the Hon. John A. Gurley took place yesterday, at his late residence, in Greene Township. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. H. L. Demorest. The following gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers: T. D. Woodrow, Esq., Colonel John Kennett, Judge Headington, General Bates, Alphonso Taft, Esq., Colonel Gilbert, Isaac West, Esq., and S. R. Reed, Esq. The attendance was very large. Mr. Gurley's remains were conveyed to Spring Grove Cemetery.

Mr. Gurley had made full preparations to start for Arizona, of which Territory he was Governor, on the 15th. We were mistaken in the statement that the trip to Arizona had been delayed, owing to the want of a military escort. Everything required had been provided.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 8 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM CHARLESTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1863.

The Arkansas, which has just arrived here, left the fleet off Charleston at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, 19th inst.

Fort Gregg has been entirely silenced. Fort Wagner still holds out. Fort Sumter was badly damaged and on fire. Sumter had replied only feebly.

The new Ironsides and five monitors and shore batteries were all engaged.

Two refugees from Savannah, named Jas. H. Califf and Jno. C. Collum, came in the Arkansas. They say there is next to a famine in Savannah.

Dr. Robt. Gibbs, Surgeon of the rebel ram Fingal, is a prisoner on board. He goes to Fort Delaware.

When the Arkansas left the impression was entertained that Sumter could not hold out till noon.

Fleet Capt. Rodgers and paymaster Woodbury were killed within the first half hour of the engagement on Tuesday.

The bombardment continued without cessation during Tuesday night, and was in full progress when the Arkansas left.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 23, 1863.

A letter from the Paymaster with the expedition against Charleston, to the Treasury Department, says people must not be too anxious. This is the most complicated job the army has had to perform during the war, and if success attends us, and it will, the victory will be the most brilliant recorded in naval history, but it cannot be done in a hurry.

Movements will be deliberately made by two young but gallant and experienced men.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The United States supply steamer Arkansas arrived at the Navy Yard to-day. She left Charleston yesterday morning, and reports that the Navy and Army shore batteries have done tremendous destruction on Fort Sumter. The south and east face looks like a honey-comb, and a complete demolishment of the walls is looked for in a week.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The following account is from the pen of Mr. Chas. C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore *American*:

FLAGSHIP DINSMORE, Aug. 18th.—The attack on Sumter commenced at daybreak yesterday morning, by the siege batteries of Gen Gillmore, and the naval battery on shore.

At six o'clock Admiral Dahlgren proceeded on board the Weehawken, and with the Ironsides and entire monitor fleet, attacked batteries Wagner and Gregg, with great fury, completely silencing Wagner and almost silencing Gregg.

The wooden gunboats, seven in number, also joined in the assault and enabled all of the shore batteries to pour their shot and shell into Sumter.

At 10 o'clock the Admiral changed his flag to the Passaic, and, with the Patapsco, proceeded to within about 1,400 yards of Sumter, and shelled the sea wall with the rifled guns of those vessels for about an hour, with marked effect.

Sumter fired about fifty return shots, doing no damage to the vessels, whilst the wall of Sumter was badly scarred.

Fleet Captain Geo. Rodgers of the Catskill, went up within 150 yards of the beach front of battery Wagner. After firing a number of shots, a shot from Fort Wagner broke a piece of the interior lining, which struck on the head of Commander Rodgers, instantly killing him, as well as Paymaster Woodbury, who was standing at his side.

Both of their heads were split open. These were the only persons injured on land or water during the rest of our engagement.

The damage done to Fort Sumter by the siege batteries of Gen. Gillmore is visible without the aid of a glass. The rebels had erected a false wall against the wall exposed to our batteries. It extended to within ten feet of the top of the wall, over forty feet high and ten feet thick, and this wall is now a mass of ruins, while the old wall is bored full of deep holes, the parapet crushed and ragged, and the northwest corner gashed and cracked down almost to the water's edge. The harbor and Stono River are filled with torpedoes. About a dozen of them have been picked up in the Stono. One was exploded under the Patapsco, raising her's foot out of water, but doing her no harm. None of the vessels were injured in the least. The Admiral and his officers are confident in the ability of the monitors to batter down Sumter. He is, however, anxious to save the vessels for the heavy work required of them after Sumter is taken, and to let the army reduce Sumter, if possible.

The fleet, except the Weehawken and Nahant, all returned before 2 p. m.—but they remained to keep Wagner silent during the evening, and to prevent the remounting of guns. The shore batteries continued firing the whole evening and night on the walls of Sumter, with good effect.

This morning, the batteries are steadily at work. The Weehawken and Passaic are keeping batteries Wagner and Gregg silent, and up to noon, when the Arkansas sailed, the remainder of the fleet were lying at their moorings.

Gen. Gillmore announces that the work thus far has been entirely satisfactory; that the fort is greatly damaged, and the work progressing finely.

Admiral Dahlgren is much depressed by the loss of Fleet Captain Rodgers, but is highly gratified with the operations of the fleet and army, and very hopeful of ultimate success.

The Arkansas left the fleet at seven o'clock Wednesday morning. At that time huge volumes of smoke were seen issuing from Sumter, as if from the burning of cotton, and the officers of the Arkansas believe the fort would be captured or entirely consumed by noon.

Her guns were replying feebly to ours. Fort Gregg had been entirely silenced. Wagner still holds out. The bombardment continued without cessation during Tuesday night and was renewed Wednesday morning, and when the Arkansas left the firing was furious. The Ironsides, monitors and shore batteries being all engaged. Two refugees from Savannah, named James H. Califf and Jno. Coburn, are passengers on the Arkansas. They report nearly a famine in Savannah.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1863.

Gen. Hooker, who has been here for some days, engaged upon his report of operations on the Rappahannock, and his masterly pursuit of Lee up to the battle of Gettysburg, is expected to resume active service immediately. He will either have a separate command or assume a position as commander of a corps in the army of the Potomac.

A SOUTHERN FINANCE VIEW.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of August 20th, says: Mr. Memminger's printing press, we mean that press which is grinding the life out of us, is turning out reams and tons of printing paper by way of money. Every turn of the horrible engine is raising the price of everything we eat and drink, and wear for the present, and for the future is laying up an additional load of debt to crush us with taxes, and our children, to the third and fourth generation.

The more money that dreadful instrument pours out upon us, the less money we have. We shall be beggared at last by our enormous sums of money and buried under mountains of paper. It is not the Secretary's wish to flood us with any more of his paper. Gladly would he stop his press if he could. He knows as well as any one that the country has already far too much of this sort of money, and if he could gather and burn one hundred wagon loads of it he would dance with joy around the fire. But what can he do? Public services must be paid in that which passes current as money, and if great floods of it are always passing out of the Treasury, and but little coming back, he must supply the deficiency by new issues, until, at last, the volume of current paper must be so much in excess of commodities to be purchased with it, that those who have anything to sell will not believe that they can ever demand too much of it for a pound of beef or a pair of shoes.

THE INSECT M'GEE.

The Toronto (Canada) *Globe* says that Thos. D'Arcy McGee got his wonderful information about the intended invasion of Canada, by Northern troops, from Clement L. Vallandigham.

BEHAVIOUR OF OUR TROOPS.

While Southern newspapers charge savage brutality on our soldiers, a young lady within our lines, in Mississippi, still opposed to the Union, writes to a friend here: Speaking of kindness, I am happy to tell you that not one Federal soldier has ever treated me otherwise than a lady should be treated by a gentleman. Let them act as they may elsewhere, I can give them just praise for good behaviour about my house.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Marshal of this District advertises the public sale of the life estate of numbers of pieces or parcels of ground with improvements, in this city, under the Confiscation Act. Captains French, Forrest and Moffett's estates are included.

Seven hundred deserters have within the last two days, been sent hence to join their respective regiments.

The Treasury Department is issuing the third series of 5 20 coupons; each series being $100,000,000, in amount. The new bonds have additional protection and guards against counterfeiting. Upon the face of the bonds the denomination appears in gilt. Underneath the engraving, which cannot be removed and cannot be copied by photographic or any other known process, and the backs of the coupons are so printed that the coupons for one per cent. cannot by alteration of date, be substituted for another period, without detection. The bonds are considered as safer from imitation than the former issues and are produced at far less expense.

Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his monthly report for August, of the condition of the crops, says the wheat crops just harvested are most excellent, both in amount and quality, and the corn crop promises to be a full one, although in some localities West, where the drought of June has extended into July, it may not be good.

The Marseen wheat has entirely failed to sustain its character in this country. It is an English variety of great excellence there, and hence it was desirable to test it.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. Webster, of Gen. Grant's staff, arrived here this morning in the steamer Hillman, en route for Chicago. He is looking and feeling well.

Major W. R. Rowley, of Gen. Grant's staff, but for some months past detailed for duty as District Provost Marshal of the District of Columbus, was yesterday relieved, and appointed Provost Marshal of the District of Tennessee. By order of the General Commanding, he will report for duty at Vicksburg immediately. A pretty general change of officers for this District, seems to be the order of the day.

The expedition under Commander Walker, from the gun boat fleet of Admiral Porter, has just returned to Vicksburg from a trip up to Yazoo City. He had orders to raise the gunboat Baron DeKalb, if possible, or entirely destroy her. He found her incapable of being raised, and hence, after removing all property, guns, carriages and furniture, the hull was set on fire, and afterwards blown up. The rebels had taken nothing from her but some barrels of pork—which, in Yazoo City sold for seventy-five cents per pound—and thirty United States muskets, which they contributed to the use of the Confederacy. The inhabitants of Yazoo City trembled for fear their town would be destroyed. When assured that this was not the purpose of the expedition, they become quiet and friendly.

Two hundred rebels were in the vicinity, but 2,000 were reported fortifying some miles away. Many citizens professed sound Union sentiments, and an ardent desire that the war would soon come to a close. The expedition remained at Yazoo City four days, when, having accomplished its work, it returned without an accident.

The 3d Arkansas Infantry, (colored) from St. Louis, arrived here this evening upon the steamer Metropolitan. They made a very soldierly appearance. Their destination is unknown.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20, via CAIRO, Aug. 23, 1863.

Last Tuesday, Lieut. Brass, with a detachment of the Engineer regiment, went out about twelve miles south of Pocahontas to get some corn. They were attacked by Col. Street's company at a point where a defense was difficult. After a brief skirmish, Lieut. Brass drew his men up in line of battle, and charged upon the rebels, who broke and run. They were chased for five miles, when four were captured, with several of their horses and mules. Col. Street was among those pursued. He was subsequently discovered, and chased and pressed so badly, that he jumped from his horse and saved himself in the swamp and undergrowth. In Street's saddle bags was found the pay roll of company A, 1st Mississippi militia, as follows: 150 men, all told, 29 prisoners of war, 49 absent without leave, and nine turned over to another company, leaving his present strength, 71 men.

On Tuesday night the guerillas placed several torpedoes on the railroad track of the Memphis and Charleston Road, and where cars came along. Some exploded, doing no damage. About fifty deserters came in this morning and took the oath of allegiance. They have got their rights and wish to go home. Yesterday about 150 residents of the surrounding country came in and took the oath of allegiance, and two guerillas came to the river bank yesterday and wanted whiskey. Picket officers went over and succeeded in arresting them.

Gold was sold here yesterday at 35 per cent and bought at 30 per cent. premium. Tennessee money about 20 per cent. discount.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.—About two weeks ago Maj. Gen. Hurlbut ascertained that there was a large amount of railroad stock at Grenada which the rebels were endeavoring to get off south by making temporary repairs to the railroad.

With his usual energy and promptness, Gen. Hurlbut arranged an expedition to destroy this stock. He sent a request to Gen. Grant to make a diversion from his ranks to the south, to aid in the enterprise. The expedition started from LaGrange, Tenn., on the 13th inst., under the command of Lieut. Col. Phillips, of the 9th Illinois mounted infantry, and reached Grenada on the 17th, driving Gen. Slemmer, with 2,000 men and three pieces of artillery, from the place.

They destroyed fifty-seven locomotives, upwards of 400 cars, depot building, machine shop, blacksmith shop, and a large quantity of ordnance and commissary stores. They captured about fifty railroad men and a number of other prisoners. After Col. Phillips had thoroughly accomplished his work, Col. Winslow, from Grant's army, arrived with a force from below. The expedition returned to LaGrange to-day. Great praise is certainly due Col. Phillips and his gallant command for enduring the hardships of such a march through Central Mississippi in mid August, and so thoroughly crippling the remaining energy of the rebellion in the Southwest.

A band of guerillas drove in the pickets at Lafayette, Tenn., at midnight. Our boys rallied and followed them for miles, killing four and capturing seven, with which they returned well satisfied with the night's adventure.

Movements of our forces below are contraband. The weather is very hot. There is considerable cotton coming into Memphis by wagons.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

The State Convention of War Democrats.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, August 23, 1863.

The loyal Democrats of Wisconsin unable to swallow the Ryan address and platform of the Copperhead Convention, of the 5th, or to support its nominees, have published a call for a Convention to be held at Janesville on the seventeenth of September. Referring to the Copperhead Convention it says: "We have no comment to make upon the ticket, but it is utterly impossible for War Democrats to acquiesce in the pernicious doctrines, the vindictive, jealous and languid patriotism displayed by this platform, or to approve of its silence on the duties and necessities of the hour. We cannot sanction its heresies, nor are we willing that the glorious party of Jefferson and Jackson, that party to whose guidance the destinies of our country have so often been safely confided, should pass into the control of this arrogant and disloyal faction. Under these circumstances the duties and true position of the loyal Democracy seem plain and clear, and that is to take action at once, to organize a real and sound Democratic party, which shall be unflinching in principle, loyal in practice, true and free in speech, and devoted to the Government, however and by whomsoever administered; against all foes, open or concealed, at home or abroad, in the North or in the South."

The call is signed by over fifty of the strong supporters of the Democratic party, such as Mat. H. Carpenter, Judge Hubbell, Jonathan E. Arnold, (former Democratic candidate for Congress,) Judge McArthur, Byron Kilbourn, Col. Geo. H. Walker, (one of the pioneers of Wisconsin,) O. Brodhead, Col. Robinson of the Green Bay *Advocate*, Col. E. S. Bragg, and others equally well known. It is to be hoped that this Convention will endorse the Union nominees, several of whom are War Democrats of high standing. The platform is broad and liberal enough for all loyal men, Democrats or Republicans, to stand upon, but let the issue be what they may, there can be but one result, and that is the election of the Union ticket.

Gen. Cutler, formerly Colonel of the 6th Wisconsin, and afterwards promoted to a Brig. Gen. and commander of the famous Iron Brigade, was received to-day by the Chamber of Commerce, with all the honors due the noble career of one of its most esteemed members. Three hearty cheers greeted his entrance, when Mat. H. Carpenter, the War Democrat of Wisconsin, delivered the welcome address in his usual happy style. After referring in glowing eloquence to the General's career as Colonel of the 6th Wisconsin, and afterwards commander of the renowned Iron Brigade, he concluded as follows: "When your brief furlough shall expire, when, replenished in health by the bracing breezes of the North, you shall return to your command, I beg you, sir, disabuse our boys if they have been abused by the false notes that have been uttered in some places in discord with the harmony of general sentiment here—assure them that the great body of our population are neither cowards, traitors nor scoundrels. Tell them we have not deserted them—if the love of some has grown cold, they are a minority, growing beautifully less, and the great American liberty-loving heart beats louder and warmer day by day for the Union and the brave army that supports it. Tell them that we pray for them morning and evening, as the ancient church prayed for the soldiers of the cross. Tell them when their good work is well done to return, and they will find the throng of people to welcome them intense and enthusiastic. Tell them that at their peaceful coming traitors in the North will flee more rapidly than ever rebels in the South ran before them in the day of battle. In the name of this audience, and our whole people, its loyal and brave hearted men, its beautiful and kind hearted women, I give you thanks, and bid you welcome."

The General then replied briefly, thanking his friends for the flattering reception, which he was not so vain as to attribute to himself personally, but as the representative of the thousands of brave and patriotic men whom they had sent forth to fight the battles of freedom.

At the conclusion of his remarks the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home."

Such demonstrations as these, and such sentiments uttered by loyal Democrats, make the Copperheads, who happen to be present, hang their heads, and blush with shame.

Enthusiastic Union Meeting at Crestline, O.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CRESTLINE, O., Aug. 22, 1863.

The Union meeting here to-day is an immense success, from 10,500 to 20,000 of the loyal men of Crawford and surrounding counties being present. Hon. John Brough, Governor Tod, Judge Hurd, Col. Bragg of Wisconsin, Robinson and Mr. Haight, were the principal speakers. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Brough's election is conceded by an overwhelming majority on the home vote.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., at the Masonic Temple, this (MONDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. Companions, members of other Chapters are invited to attend. H. G. CHASE, Sec'y.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVE BATTALION. ATTENTION.—Every member of this corps is ordered to appear at their Armory, on this (MONDAY) night at 8 o'clock. TURN OUT, BOYS, EVERY ONE. Per order of E. L. BRAND, Major commanding Battalion.

PENSION BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY.—Persons sending a ten cent stamp will be informed whether they are entitled to any [illegible] No. 257 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Regular Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, On MONDAY, November 2d. There will be a preliminary course in October. For further information or circular, address CHAS. A. POPE, Dean.

WEAR SEEMLY GLOVES, not black nor yet too light. [illegible] KAY BIAS, Agent.

DR. J. W. VALPEY'S OFFICE NO. 102 WASHINGTON ST. [illegible]

SORGHO EVAPORATORS, also MILLS to correspond in capacity, [illegible]

City Flour Inspection.

[illegible] FLOUR TRADE. Chicago, August 22, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I wish to purchase a FRAME HOUSE ON THE SOUTH SIDE. Parties having houses for sale will do well to call on SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

PALMER'S ACADEMY, 189 WABASH AVENUE. [illegible] W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.

New Advertisements.

THE Atlantic Monthly FOR SEPTEMBER, 1863.

THE ATLANTIC for September is now ready. It contains contributions from THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, LOUIS AGASSIZ, CHARLES SUMNER, ROBERT DALE OWEN, JULIA WARD HOWE, LOUISA M. ALCOTT, ROSE TERRY, GAIL HAMILTON, J. P. QUINCY, THEODORE TILTON, EDWARD L. PIERCE, HENRY M. ALDEN, AND OTHER POPULAR WRITERS.

LIST OF CONTENTS: The Puritan Minister; Thoreau's Flute; Mr. Martin's Disappointment; Robert and Clara Schumann; The Freedmen at Port Royal; Yo and Yo; The Mother Safe; The Tertiary Age, and its Characteristic Animals; The New Sargeant; Thomas De Quincey; Mrs. Lewis, Part I; Lyrics of the Street; Interesting Manuscripts of Edmund Burke; Harvard's Heroes; Who is Roebuck; Reviews and Literary Notices.

TERMS.—Twenty-five cents per number. Three dollars per year, post-paid by the publishers. TICKNOR & FIELDS, 135 Washington st., Boston.

SKIRT-LIFTER. Another Great Invention. SOMETHING NEW IN CHICAGO. The Greatest Invention of the Age. [illegible] Price only 75 cents. [illegible] MRS. E. H. CAMPBELL. CAMPBELL & COOPER, Manufacturers.

THE LA CROSS, VIROQUA & MINERAL POINT R. R. COMPANY. [illegible]

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT Whiskers or Moustaches? My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Also on Bald Heads in ten weeks. PRICE $1.00. [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE. SPECIAL NOTICE. A NEW FEATURE. SATURDAY MATINEES For Families, Schools and Excursionists. [illegible] GRAND MATINEE AT McVICKER'S THEATRE. THE SEVEN SISTERS. [illegible]

GRAND RAILROAD EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Young People's Mission Association of the First Presbyterian Church. LEAVING CHICAGO TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15TH, Via Michigan Central and Great Western Railroad. Fare for the Round Trip........$12. Tickets to hold good till and including 28th. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:—W. T. Allen, [illegible]

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, TINNERS' STOCK. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

J. A. ELLIS & CO., BANKERS, DEALERS IN EXCHANGE AND United States Revenue Stamps, [illegible] S. W. CORNER LAKE AND CLARK STREETS.

NATIONAL 5-20 LOAN. [illegible] United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent. Bonds. [illegible] PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers.

DR. CHARLES F. TAYLOR, of New York City, [illegible]

GEO. G. POPE, WHOLESALE LAMP AND OIL DEALER, 123 Clark Street, Chicago.

New Advertisements.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The Following is a List of first-class Wholesale Business Houses in Chicago:

BANKERS AND BROKERS. JAMES BOYD, 28 Clark street.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 Wabash avenue. BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74 and 76 Lake street. HARMON, GALE & CO., 60 Lake street.

BOOTS AND SHOES. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake street. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 38 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue. F. C. & H. D. WELLS, 30 Lake street.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. PHILIP WADSWORTH & CO., 34 and 36 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue. KING, KELLOGG & CO., 27 Lake street.

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 25 Lake street.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE. BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74 and 76 Lake street. BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 and 36 Lake street. CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BRO., 36 Lake street.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS AND HEAVY HARDWARE. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 193 and 195 South Water street. C. B. BROWN & CO., 32 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

METAL WAREHOUSE, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street.

PAPER, STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c. MUNSON, SKINNER & CO., 142 Lake street. CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 118 & 120 Lake st.

TOOLS FOR TANNERS, CURRIERS, AND SHOEMAKERS, FOR SALE BY HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, No. 231 LAKE STREET.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SAME, At wholesale by E. T. CRANE & BRO., 122, 124 and 126 West Lake street.

MOSQUITO BARS! MOSQUITO BARS! ROEBUCK'S Patent Umbrella Mosquito Bars, At the new Bedding Store of DURHAM & GILBERT, 42 Lake street, Chicago. DURHAM & GILBERT, Manufacturers of BEDDING, Wholesale & Retail. Hair, Moss, Excelsior and Sea Grass Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Comforts, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c. Also Curled Hair and Spring Beds, on hand and made to order. Prime LIVE GEESE FEATHERS [illegible] 42 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING Establishment. MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, And all descriptions of MILL GEARING, And dealers in OLD DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTH, AND ALL KINDS OF MILL FURNISHING. The Lowest Rates Maintained. EDW. P. ALLIS & CO.

MECHANICS' GRAND PIC-NIC TO FOREST BAY GROVE, Will take place On Wednesday, Aug. 26th, 1863, Under the auspices of the CHICAGO MOULDERS' UNION. [illegible]

FRUIT JARS AND CANS.—We have a large and complete assortment of FRUIT JARS, COMPRISING BAKER & LYMAN'S Tin Cans to Solder, HARTELL, STONE & CO'S Tin Cans to Cement, Spencer's Glass Cans, for cork, [illegible] Hardware, Builders' Material, Nails, Butcher's Files, Warranted Edge Tools, SILVER-PLATED WARE, [illegible] A. & G. H. MILLER.

DR. JAMES, FORMERLY OF JAMES' HOSPITAL, Custom House street, New Orleans, La. ESTABLISHED IN 1850, NOW OF 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS. [illegible]

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. CHEAP BOOK STORE, 121 Monroe-st., Between the Post Office and Clark Street, BOUND BOOKS, NOVELS AND ROMANCES TO RENT. [illegible]

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK. SPECIAL NOTICE. [illegible] CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Secretary.

MUSICAL. [illegible] ELITE [illegible] ROOT & CADY.

AIR HEATING FURNACES— [illegible]

AURORA SEMINARY. [illegible]

THE NOTES OF "THE EXCHANGE BANK OF TOM'S RIVER," New Jersey, [illegible] Chicago, Aug. 17, 1863.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1863.

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

We print, in full, a very remarkable letter from the columns of the Raleigh (North Carolina) *Standard*, of the 31st of July, in which the condition of the South and the relations of the South to the North are forcibly and elaborately discussed. The writer is said to be a man of mark; and it is also said that the article itself has the hearty approval of Governor Vance. Be these things as they may, the fact that the *Standard*, the organ of Gov. Vance, and we believe, the official paper of the State, has the boldness to publish, without an energetic protest, what "Davidson" writes, is in itself sufficient, the danger of such a proceeding being considered, to prove that there is in the State a large if not a dominant party, of whose warm support and co-operation the *Standard* and "Davidson" are sure. Were there not such a party, the editor's life would not be worth a sheet of his blank paper, and his contributor would be gibbeted on the next tree, were he even Jeff. Davis himself.

We trust that no reader of the TRIBUNE will fail to give the article of which we speak a careful and attentive perusal. It will be found to be a full and complete justification of the course that the North has pursued, and hence a triumphant refutation of the innumerable falsehoods by which the malignants of the free States have sought to justify or excuse their treason to the country in this hour of its most imminent peril. It is a justification from Southern sources—a voice speaking from the heart of the rebellious country—a confession of men who, with arms in their hands, are still striving to obtain redress for injuries that they admit they never suffered. As such, it should have wide circulation, particularly in those unenlightened districts of the North where the belief, in spite of all the proofs to the contrary, is still professed, that, in this war, the North and the Republican party are the aggressors, and that the injured and unoffending South is, with its ardent patriotism and feeble means, resisting the odious tyranny that "Lincoln and his hirelings" would impose. Though they are enemies still engaged in the attempt to destroy what every true American holds most dear, we can thank them for the manliness and honesty that they have displayed, and though we are far from consenting to the terms of peace that they propose, we feel and can truly say that their advances deserve and will have that respectful consideration to which their importance and the character of those who make them give the amplest claim.

One great obstacle which lies in the way of the quick restoration of North Carolina to the Union, and to all the advantages, privileges and immunities of which the Union is the parent, is Human Slavery—its relations to the policy of the Federal Government as expressed in the Emancipation Proclamation of the President. A large party in the country believe with reason that that Proclamation is the law of the land, and that every slave, save in the States and districts specially excepted from its operation, is now free. We share these sentiments, and we know and can admit of the existence of no power in the State Governments, in Congress, or in the Executive, to reduce freedmen to bondage. If the Proclamation has the binding force of law, North Carolina falls within the scope of its operations, and despite the local statutes, enacted when the people of that State were at peace and had not, by becoming alien enemies, forfeited their rights under the Constitution, she has not a man within her borders legally held as a slave. Her late bondmen are free, and cannot, without the perpetration of a monstrous outrage, be reduced to servitude by any power less than that of the Almighty himself. The withdrawal of the Proclamation would not affect their *status*. The President, as Commander-in-Chief, may free, but he cannot bind; and his act, so far as the slaves themselves are concerned, is irrevocable. In the eyes of the law, they are slaves no more.

These facts which will be insisted upon, will hardly be accepted by any one of the rebellious States. We notice that even these men of North Carolina, for whom this letter speaks, do not recognize their force. They want a farther compromise by which the chattlehood of the blacks and the supremacy of slavery will be maintained. If we do not admit that this expression of their desire is merely a tub thrown to the whale—a reservation in favor of local interests and prejudices, to be given up when the time for surrender comes—we see that the difficulty which it raises is that upon which present hope of reconciliation and restoration will be wrecked; and we warn our readers now that the question involved is one that, dread it as they may, they will be compelled to meet. As soon as these Southern armies are beaten and destroyed, and the hopelessness of farther endeavor for the Confederacy is demonstrated, the craft and cunning which so long baffled Northern statesmen and seduced Northern politicians, will be brought into play; and what was denied to Southern arms will be grasped after by Southern diplomacy. Withdraw your Proclamation and repeal your offensive statutes, and we will return, will be the cry of their baffled rage and despair. And, "What is the slavery of five millions of men compared with the beneficence of peace?" will be the answering cry of hundreds of thousands in the North; and every material interest in such caution, every lame and used-up politician, and every son of faction will re-echo it.

If slaves were so many cattle, and if the institution had no political, social or economical results that do not cluster around and appertain to the breeding and working of horses and oxen, the North might be indifferent within any legal and constitutional limit, to the concessions which, for the sake of the Union and a return of peace, it would make in its behalf. But slaves as men and women, yet excite the sympathy and claim the efforts of the white and superior race, and the system that holds these slaves in bondage has proved itself to be so potent an element of mischief in our politics—the cause of so much blood and carnage—that a large share—we believe a majority, of our countrymen—have no patience with any system of adjustment which will make another and perhaps a bloodier war a certainty, as soon as the institution shall have recuperated its exhausted strength. And this belief, having its foundations in Christianity and Patriotism, is that upon which the country must act. Slavery is doomed, and true Democracy is in the ascendant—two facts of which, ere a year rolls around, even North Carolina will be convinced.

THE AMENDMENTS.

Shilly-shallying will not serve the *State Register*. If Dick Merrick, Alderman Comisky, Francis (Honorable Francis!) C. Sherman, and Jake Newsome, did get up the proposed amendments to the Constitution that Washington signed—amendments to "the Constitution as it is"—amendments adopted by the Copperhead Convention in June—amendments for circumscribing the [illegible] of white men who don't, and for enlarging the powers of white men who do, own "niggers," and if the *State Register* has them in its keeping, we insist and demand that they be printed. Will the *Register* print the amendments? We answer for Sherman, Comisky, and Newsome, that they will consent; but [illegible] is such a modest genius that he might refuse. But, do not wait for him, neighbor—give us the amendments!

COLLAPSE OF THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE.

We printed in these columns, a few days since, extracts from a letter written to the Toronto *Leader*, a Copperhead newspaper, by Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, a Canadian alarmist. The letter contained the remarkable assertion that the Government of the United States was preparing to dispatch 100,000 men armed, equipped, and thoroughly provided with munitions of war, to Montreal. This stupendous raid was set forth with an air of authority tending to impress Mr. McGee's thin-skinned countrymen with the fact that he had the private ear of Mr. Seward and kept the conscience of Mr. Stanton, if not that of the President, in his breeches' pocket. Accordingly, Mr. McGee's constituents, and others of the same ilk throughout the Canadas, went into paroxysms of fear lest the hundred thousand Federals should some fine morning cut the provinces in twain and tie the ends fast to this country. Loud and desperate appeals and entreaties were made to the mother country for aid. The Yankees were fortifying their sea coast and strengthening their internal defences, and Her Royal Majesty was in danger of losing a jewel from her crown, unless a sufficient number of red-coated grenadiers were sent over to prevent it.

The Toronto *Globe*, however, pricks Mr. McGee with its pen and lets out his wind, at the same time allaying the fears of the Kanucks. Mr. Brown, the editor, coolly enquires of Mr. McGee where he obtained his information, and demands that he shall answer in Parliament, for the sake of the provinces. And Mr. McGee answers: "Mr. Holton *told* me that Theodore Hart "told him, that Mr. Seward had told Hart, "that *when* Canada was next invaded by "the United States, it would be by way of "Montreal, with 100,000 men." Satisfied with the information, Canadian alarmists will now sleep better o' nights, freed as they are from the dread of waking up in the morning and finding themselves dependencies of Mr. Lincoln instead of Queen Victoria. However ridiculous the scare, it has developed three results which must be peculiarly gratifying to them, if they have sufficiently recovered from their fright to comprehend them. First: that the United States would not take the Canadas as a gift; secondly, that Her Royal Majesty seems to be profoundly indifferent to their future fate, the application for aid having been passed by with the significant intimation Jupiter gave the wagoner—that they had better put their own shoulders to the wheel first; and thirdly, that Mr. D'Arcy McGee is a stupid ass.

WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE.

In these days of war against rebels and assaults against the Administration by rebels at home, Republicans are prone to look into the future rather than at the retrospect, and in their impatience at the seeming slow progress of events, and of the tardy approach to the desired success forget what has been accomplished during the last two momentous years of our national history. Men are bewildered with details, and do not see the rounded, complete national successes, which the Administration have accomplished. At this moment when the slaveholder's rebellion begins to totter, it is well to look back over the field, see what we have gained, and as certain, whether slight errors of detail which appertain to every government, are not over balanced by the successes of its policy. The Philadelphia *North American* so happily sums up these successes that we cannot refrain from quoting them:

1st. It has made this Republic the greatest military Power in the world.

2d. It has retrieved the national credit, and placed it upon such a basis that it cannot again be shaken.

3d. It has given us a national paper currency, so far superior to the wild cat paper previously flooding the country that everybody rejoices in the change.

4th. It has given us a protective tariff, not likely to be changed in policy for a long time to come.

5th. It has abolished slavery and polygamy in all the national Territories, and put an end forever to all designs of the South upon our vast domain.

6th. Its policy has enabled the people of West Virginia and Missouri to rid themselves of slavery by means of a judicious system of gradual emancipation.

7th. It has added Kansas to the Union as a free State.

8th. It has reconquered the whole Mississippi Valley.

9th. It has in the midst of the war held with an iron grasp and fostered and defended all the previously organized and existing Territories, and has also organized the new Territories of Dacotah, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, and Arizona.

10th. It has fortified our Northern border, our Atlantic and our Pacific coasts with immense works, and given us a large and formidable navy, so that we are in a complete posture of defence against any European foe.

11th. It has reconquered Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, West Tennessee, Missouri, Northern Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, and parts of other rebel States.

12th. It has retaken nearly every leading city in the South, including St. Louis, New Orleans, Nashville, Vicksburg, Memphis, Natchez, Norfolk, Pensacola, Newbern, Baltimore and Alexandria.

13th. It has recaptured nearly every fort on the Southern coast formerly belonging the Union.

14th. It has developed enormous financial power in the loyal States, far exceeding anything ever dreamed of before in this country.

15th. It has demonstrated that the resources of the North are inexhaustible, and that the most gigantic war cannot impair them.

16th. But, greater than all, it has demonstrated the unbounded and invincible strength of the national Government, which defies rebellions, and is able to cope with any foe, internal or external.

RECOGNITION OF "CONFEDERATE STATE" BY NAPOLEON.

The prophecy which we ventured to make, a while ago, in these columns, respecting the secret designs of Napoleon in meddling with Mexican affairs, has come true to the very letter, so far as that portion of it is concerned which relates to Mexico, and the other portion of it which relates to the Southern States, is realizing itself as fast as the rapid occurrence of great public events can usher it upon the stage of history.

We said that Napoleon's interference with Mexico was dictated by an European policy, of which he was the visible and delegated actor—that the design was not to quell the troubles in that country "for the sake of civilization," as Napoleon professed it to be, and assuredly not to give it a "new constitution, in accordance with the will of the people," which was another of his professions, but to establish a monarchy there which should be obedient to mandates issued at Paris, and that after he had succeeded in this bold and daring violation of international law, and special treaty made with our Government, he would next proceed to recognize the independence of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and thus beard us on our own soil, the Monroe doctrine to the contrary notwithstanding!

We all know with what consummate duplicity this arch enemy to human liberty has thus far accomplished his purpose in Mexico, and it was curious to observe how speedily he dropped the mask from his face after his troops were possessed of the capital. Newspapers were set afloat instanter, and the first good tidings of great joy which were proclaimed through them to the Mexican people were, to the effect, that they must regard themselves as a conquered people, subject to the will of his French Majesty, and that they must forget all their old dreams of liberty, and cease to think of, or hope for, a constitution of their own making, and be content with such a ruler and such a disposition of the functions of government, as his Majesty might think well to appoint for their acceptance.

This remarkable programme was published within a week after Forey became master of Mexico; and Maximilian of Austria was subsequently offered the crown, which it had been previously arranged he should accept, unless certain other events should turn up in the meanwhile to prevent it. The thing, however, is settled whether Max becomes King or not, and Mexico is to be ruled by an European sovereign.

We, of course, are deeply interested in these movements, which strike at the root of our traditions and policy. "We have sworn an oath, and we'll keep it, as Allah doth us save!"—that we will have no European interference on this continent—and whilst we are engaged in a deadly struggle for the life of the Republic, down upon us, comes this French buccaneer, seizes a neighboring country, with its people, and its possessions, converts it into a sort of French kingdom, and means to hold it—if he can—as a basis for European operations against the Republic of the United States.

Our people, who are, unfortunately, unskilled in diplomacy, and, what is worse, do not care to be instructed in it, would regard it as a very chimerical notion if we were to tell them that Russia, dreading the producing faculty of the great Western States, is the moving power and the directing mind of this French aggression, and that all the leading sovereigns in Europe are leagued with her, for the destruction of the United States! And yet this is the absolute fact, and the unanimity of feeling amongst the crowned heads, against us, would, one would think, be sufficient in itself to convince them that, underneath all this visible smoke, there must be very considerable of a fire. Well, there *is* fire, as we shall find out before long—before it is too late, we hope, most sincerely hope! In the meanwhile, Napoleon is hurrying, as we said, the second part of our prophecy into completion, and is calling upon the Mexican Government to recognize the independence of the Confederate States, through the newspapers, both French and Mexican, which are published in the city of Mexico. No one can possibly misunderstand this; no one can doubt that the Emperor is at the bottom of this outcry, and that his conquest of Mexico was undertaken with this very object in view. It is in vain to say that the Mexicans are doing this themselves, on their own account, without any foreign instigation. The fact that Napoleon exercises a strict supervision over the press of that country, as well as his own, forbids the entertainment of such a fallacy; and in a very short time we shall find ourselves marshalled against an imperial despot in league with the rebels.

Gen. Butler and Mr. Stanton.

Gen. Butler dropped in at the War Department a few days after his return, and while there the following authentic conversation transpired:

Gen. Butler—I have called, Mr. Stanton, to learn why I was removed from the Department of the Gulf.

Sec'y. Stanton—I assure you, General, that it was from no lack of confidence in your patriotism, capacity or integrity.

Gen. Butler—I did not ask you, Mr. Secretary, why I was not removed, but why I was.

Sec'y. Stanton—You are a lawyer, General, and so am I, and you are aware that it is not always polite to tell all we know.

Gen. Butler—Well, what are you going to do with me now?

Sec'y. Stanton—How would you like to take the army of the Potomac?

Gen Butler—Did you ever know a merchant, Mr. Secretary, to invest largely in an old stock of goods?

This was the responsive and suggestive poser to the Secretary. Whereupon General Butler made his exit from the War Department, confident of his being even with the Pennsylvania pleader.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Head of Little Crow to be Preserved.

The body of *Petit Corbeau*, or Little Crow, the Sioux butcher, recently killed in Minnesota, has been exhumed. The skull will be prepared carefully and presented to the Minnesota Historical Society. The body was taken from a pit used as a receptacle of the offal and bones of slaughtered cattle, where it was but slightly covered with dirt. The evidence of the identification seems to be complete, and the skull will long remain upon the historical shelves as a terrible reminder of the savage enormities perpetrated by this remorseless American Nena Sahib.

Model Resolutions.

At a political meeting of the Union men of Stetson, Me., held on the 15th inst., the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. Lewis Barker, were unanimously adopted:

1.—That this rebellion is unconstitutional.
2.—That it is constitutional to put it down.
3.—That Mr. Lincoln is putting it down.
4.—That we will support him while about it.
5.—That Mr. Cony (Rep. candidate for Governor) goes for the right.
6.—That we go for Mr. Cony.

Valuation of Boston.

The aggregate amount of all the real and personal estate estimated by the assessors of Boston, Mass., for 1863, is as follows: Real estate, $169,650,300; personal estate, $132,807,700. The rate of the tax for the year is $11.50, per $1,000. Augustus Hemenway is taxed the highest—real estate $100,000; personal estate $9,000,000. Total, $9,100,000.

SORGHO EVAPORATOR.—We would call the attention of sugar cane growers to the advertisement of C. Cony & Sons. We have already spoken of Cook's Evaporator, with Cory's attachment, and we have yet seen no reason to qualify what we have heretofore said in regard to them. They are not surpassed, if equalled, by any other Evaporator offered to the public.

MAINE COAST DEFENCES.—The erection of two batteries for defending the Belfast, (Me.) harbor, was commenced a few days since, by the Government. They are to consist of earthworks, mounting rifled 32 pounders.

STATE CONVENTIONS.—The New York Republican State Convention will be held at Syracuse on the 2d of September, and the Democrats will hold theirs at Albany on the 9th.

"My God, How Can I."

At the great Union meeting at Troy, Miami county, on Thursday last, says the Cleveland *Herald*, was a returned soldier, who had lost one leg at Vicksburg. He was welcomed by his friends; one of them—a Vallandigham Democrat—entering into conversation with the soldier, remarked: "You was a Democrat when you enlisted, and I suppose you have come back a Democrat." The soldier replied: "Yes, I was a Democrat when I left, and I am a Democrat still." "That's right," replied his friend, triumphantly, "and of course you will vote for Vallandigham," looking around to gain the attention of the crowd to the answer. "My God, how can I?" said the soldier, as he raised his eyes to the crowd and put his hand on the unhealed stump of his leg.

Was not that an eloquent *stump* speech?

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Hiram Hutchinson, a native of Massachusetts, and late President of the Newark, N. J., India Rubber Company, is now carrying on an immense steam Rubber Factory at Montargis, three hours by rail from Paris. He employs 700 people, and is treated by the Government officers with the respect awarded to the Barons of the Moyen age. The two chief foremen live sumptuously, and occupy two wings of the factory, surrounded by handsome gardens. This company also has a factory at Paris, and one in Germany.

—The greatest capture of men mentioned in modern history was made by Bonaparte at the battle of Austerlitz, where he took 20,000 prisoners. Gen. Grant, it is reported, took 31,600 at Vicksburg. Napoleon's spoil at Austerlitz was 150 pieces of artillery; Grant's at Vicksburg is stated to be 238.

—There are many friends of Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, (now Mrs. William F. Ritchie,) who will be glad to hear that, though her husband is editor of Jeff. Davis' especial organ, she is invincibly loyal to the Stars and Stripes. She is living in England, and is said to have lately come into possession of a handsome property.

—As might have been expected, the call for cotton has been responded to by many States. Amongst the newest of these competitors for the Manchester markets, is the Republic of Paraguay, in South America. Cotton is there an indigenous plant, and grows almost spontaneously, but hitherto the cultivation of it has been almost entirely neglected, owing to the exclusive cultivation of tobacco, want of field labor, want of machinery, and other means of advancing this industry. Now, however, that the British market offers such a splendid opening, great efforts are being made to take advantage of it.

—The names of the women killed by the fall of the house in Kansas City were Miss Josephine Anderson, Mrs. Selby and Mrs. Vandover (twin sisters) and Mrs. Carr. Mrs. Wilson was fatally wounded. Miss Mattie Anderson (sister of Josephine) was badly wounded, and Miss Mollie Grindstaff slightly. Mrs. Selby and Mrs. Vandover were taken home for burial. The other two were buried in the soldiers' burial ground.

The Infamous Five—Who they are and where they are.

When the bill for raising money for paying our soldiers in the field was put upon its final passage in the United States House of Representatives, it received a vote of 150 in favor to five against it. The names of those five members who voted against paying our brave troops, are:

Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio, an exile now in Canada, having been expatriated for complicity with the enemy.

Benjamin Wood of New York, editing a secession newspaper.

H. C. Burnett of Kentucky, expelled from the House of Representatives for treason, now in the rebel army.

[illegible] H. Norton, of Missouri, who ran away from his home, and now is in the rebel army.

John W. Reid, of Missouri, expelled from the House of Representatives for treason, and now, or lately, in the rebel army.

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE REBELLION.

THE SECESSIONISTS—THEIR PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES.

The Condition into Which They Have Brought the Country.

The following is the remarkable article which appeared in the Raleigh, (N. C.) *Standard*, on July 31st. It is reported to have been written by Hon. R. S. Donnell, Speaker of the House of Commons of North Carolina, aided by F. B. Satterthwaite, President of the Governor's Council, and to have been published with the approval of Gov. Vance. We publish the [illegible], &c., as it was printed in the *Standard*.

MR. EDITOR:—There is, so far as I remember, no war to be met with in history entirely analogous to the one now raging between the North and the South. That produced by an attempt on the part of three of the Swiss Cantons to separate themselves from the Confederation a few years since, in some respects, resemble it most nearly. That attempt, it will be remembered, was arrested, and the rebellious Cantons speedily reduced to submission by the arms of the Confederacy. It is frequently compared to our old revolutionary struggle with the mother country, but there is scarcely any analogy between the two cases. The thirteen Colonies were not like the Southern States, equal in political rights with the other States of the British Empire. They possessed no sovereign power whatever. They were not, as we were, entitled to representation in the common Parliament of the British Union, but were mere Colonies—mere dependencies upon the mother country. In an evil hour the administration of George Grenville, and afterwards that of Lord North, attempted to impose an unjust tax upon the Colonies. This oppression was resisted, and the resistance was made the pretext for other oppressions more unjust still. The Colonies continued their resistance in a constitutional way for near ten years, by representations, remonstrances, and petitions for the redress of grievances; but all in vain. At length they took up arms, with the avowed object of enforcing such redress. They solemnly disclaimed all intention of separation from the parent State, for they were as royal in their feelings of attachment to the British Constitution as were the inhabitants of Surry or Cornwall. This resolute step they confidently expected would procure the desired redress; but the advice of all the ablest statesmen of that age—of Chatham, of Camden, of Burke, of Fox, of Rockingham, and others, were thrown away upon the narrow minded monarch and the bigoted ministry which then swayed the destinies of the British Empire. Still in hope, they continued the struggle for one whole year. At length the British Parliament declared the Colonies out of the protection of the parent State. And then at last, no other course was left them but to proclaim their independence, and defend it if need be with their life's blood.

The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775, and on the 12th of April, 1776, the Provincial Congress of North Carolina "empowered their delegates in Congress to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances," and on the 15th of the following month, Virginia through her Convention, instructed her delegates in the Continental Congress "to propose to that body to declare the U. States free and independent States, absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence on, the crown or parliament of Great Britain," and on the 4th of July following, the ever memorable declaration was made.

PRETEXTS OF THE SOUTH.

But how different has been the course of the secessionists. They seem to have resolved years ago that the Union *should* be destroyed, and then to have set themselves to work to *forge* such grievances as would seem to give them a decent pretext for the accomplishment of their premeditated schemes. The first effort was made in the days of nullification by the secessionists of South Carolina. The grievance then complained of was the tariff, although the State of South Carolina, herself, had been from the foundation of the Government nearly up to that period, as strong an advocate of a high tariff as any State in New England. That question was compromised—South Carolina obtained all that she ostensibly demanded. A revenue tariff, with incidental protection, became the settled policy of the Government, and, except for a short period under the tariff of 1842, was never departed from. But still they were not satisfied. Immediately after the passage of Mr. Clay's compromise bill, the newspaper organ of the secessionists at Washington, declared "that the South could never be united on the tariff question, and that the slave question was the only one that could unite them." And Mr. Calhoun, if I mistake not, said the same thing in a speech at Abbeville, in South Carolina, about the same time; and of course was followed by all the lesser lights among his adherents. Then commenced that violent agitation of the slavery question which had nearly culminated upon the admission of California, in 1850. Again, by the efforts of those immortal statesmen of the last age, Messrs. Webster, Clay, and others, was the matter compromised. The whole country at first appeared to be satisfied with the settlement, but it soon appeared that there were a number of restless spirits among the extremists of the South, that would be satisfied with nothing short of a dissolution of the Union. Of this class of politicians, W. L. Yancey may be fitly selected as a representative man. He immediately began to agitate the question again. He went to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1852, as a delegate from the State of Alabama, and there proposed as the *ultimatum* on which he could continue to act with the Democratic party, and upon which, in his opinion, the slave States could consent to remain in the Union, the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in regard to slavery in the territories should be incorporated into the Democratic platform.

THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

In this he failed, and therefore did not support the nominee of the Convention, Mr. Pierce. He could not, however, at that time, succeed in creating a great schism in the Democratic party, so great had been the calm which the compromise measures of 1850 had produced. In 1856 he again went as a delegate from the State of Alabama to the Cincinnati Convention, with his old *ultimatum* in his pocket. Contrary to his wishes and expectations it was incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, and being thus left without an excuse, he supported Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency in the fall of that year. In the meantime, however, that fatal measure, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, had been consummated. It was brought about by the extremists of the South, aided by a few partisan Democrats at the North. The avowed object of its author was to open to slavery the territories north of the Missouri compromise line, notwithstanding the agreement of 1820 that said line should *forever* divide the territories between the slave and free States. It is said, however, that the compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional, but what is that to the purpose? It was a most solemn compact between the two sections of the country, made for the settlement of a most perplexing question, and without any reference to its constitutionality, should have been regarded as an organic law, and observed as sacredly as the Constitution itself.

MORE GRIEVANCES.

The effect of this measure was great and rapid, and there can be but little doubt that it was such as a majority of its authors contemplated. The result was the formation of a great party at the North opposed to the farther extension of slavery, and which party nearly succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Fremont, in 1856. After the election, this party seemed to be on the wane, until the anti-slavery spirit of the whole North was aroused to madness, by an attempt on the part of Mr. Buchanan's Administration to force the Lecompton Constitution with slavery upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to the known and expressed wish of three-fourths of them. But for this most unjustifiable measure, the Republican party would undoubtedly have dwindled down to moderate proportions; and even after this, it is doubtful if they could have succeeded in the Presidential election of 1860, if the secessionists with Yancey as their head, had not determined that they should succeed. After Mr. Yancey and his party had, against their wishes, succeeded in getting their ultimatum of non-intervention incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, they went to work to conjure up another to present to the Charleston Convention. Abandoning their doctrine of non-intervention, they went to the opposite extreme and demanded that the intervention of Congress for the protection of slavery in the territories should constitute a part of the Charleston platform. This demand they well knew would not be complied with, nor did they desire that it should be. Their object was to procure the secession of the delegates of the cotton States from the Convention, and thus by defeating the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and rending asunder the Democratic party, to insure the election of Mr. Lincoln, and thereby forge for themselves a grievance which would seem to justify them in the execution of their long meditated designs of destroying the Union. All of this they accomplished, and the election of Mr. Lincoln was perhaps hailed with greater joy at Charleston than at New York. I will do them the justice to state that they also claimed to have some other grievances; among them, that some of the Northern States, by their statutes, obstructed the execution of the fugitive slave law, but the only States that could complain much on that score, were willing to remain in the Union, while South Carolina, the State which set the ball in motion, perhaps never lost a slave. But it must be borne in mind that no act of the national Government constituted any part of their grievances. They did not pretend that any act of Congress infringed their rights, and the decisions of the Supreme Court were mainly such as they would have made themselves. Nay, even at the time of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, if the cotton States had allowed their Senators and Representatives to remain, they would have had a decided majority in both Houses of Congress in favor of the extension of slavery, and in opposition to the policy of the party which elected him.

WHAT THE REBEL LEADERS PROMISED.

The great cause of complaint was, that a man opposed to the extension of slavery in the territories, had been elected President of the United States according to the forms of the Constitution which he was sworn to defend and protect, and who disclaimed any other than Constitutional means in the accomplishment of his objects. Under such circumstances, it seems that if they had labored under any real grievances, their course was plain. They should have taken the course of our revolutionary fathers. When the States assembled in Convention, instead of proceeding at once to declare their independence—for the idea of secession, peaceable of right, seems, as Publius says, to have exploded and given up the ghost—should clearly and concisely have stated what their grievances were, and demanded redress in respectful, yet firm and decided terms. They should have insisted upon every Constitutional means of obtaining guarantees—if any were needed—by representation, by remonstrance, by petition; and failing in all these, they should have done as our revolutionary sires did, i. e., fight in the Union for their rights until they were driven out of it. Such a course would have procured for us, as it did for our fathers, the respect, the sympathy, and the assistance of other nations. Instead of that, we have not a friend in Europe. But such was not the course which those—in their own estimation—wise statesmen chose to pursue. When such a course was suggested or recommended to them, they evaded it by a long list of magnificent promises, which looked so splendid as almost to dazzle the mind with their brilliancy.

First and foremost, they promised that secession should be peaceable.

Secondly, they promised that if perchance war should ensue, it would be a very short war; that it would not last six months—that the Yankees would not fight—that one Southerner could whip from ten to one hundred of them—that England and France would speedily recognize us and render us every assistance we might desire—that whatever might be their abstract opinions of the subject of slavery, their interests would impel them to promote its perpetuity in the Southern States; that if after all they should not be disposed to assist us, Cotton was King, and would soon bring all the crowned heads of Europe on their knees in supplication to us; would compel them to raise the blockade—should one be established—in thirty days, in sixty days, in ninety days, in one hundred and twenty days, in six months, in nine months, in one year at farthest.

Thirdly, they promised us that all the Slave States, except Delaware, would join the Southern Confederacy—that slavery should not only be perpetuated in the States, but that it should be extended into all the territories in which the negro could live; that all the grievances occasioned by the non-execution of the fugitive slave law should be speedily redressed; that slave property should be established upon a basis as safe as that of landed property.

Fourthly, they promised us that the new government should be a mere Confederacy of States of absolute sovereignty and equal rights; that the States should be tyrannized over by no such "central despotism" as the old Government at Washington; that the glorious doctrine of State rights and nullification as taught by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Calhoun, should prevail in the new Confederacy—that the sovereignty of the States and their judicial decisions should be sacredly respected.

Fifthly, they promised us the early and permanent establishment of the wealthiest and best government on the earth, whose credit should be better than that of any other nation; whose prosperity and happiness should be the envy of the civilized world.

And lastly, they promised us that if war should ensue, they would go to the battle field and spill, if necessary, the last drop of their blood in the cause of the beloved South.

WHAT THEY HAVE PERFORMED.

While such have been their promises, what have been their performances? Instead of secession being peaceable, as they promised that it would, it has given rise to such a war as has never before desolated any country, since the barbarians of the North overran the Roman empire.

So far from the war's ending in six months, as they said it would, should it ensue, it has already lasted more than two years, and if their policy is to be pursued, it will last more than two years longer; and notwithstanding their predictions, the Yankees have fought on many occasions with a spirit and determination worthy of their ancestors of the revolution—worthy of the descendents of those austere old Puritans whose heroic spirit and [illegible] zeal made Oliver Cromwell's army the terror of the civilized world, or of those French Huguenots, "who, thrice in the sixteenth century, contended with heroic spirit and various fortunes against all the genius of the house of Lorraine, and all the power of the house of Valois." England and France have not recognized us—have not raised the blockade—have not shown us any sympathy, nor is there any probability that they ever will, and that cotton is not King is universally acknowledged. And Maryland has not joined the Confederacy, nor has Kentucky nor Missouri ever really been with us. Slavery has not only not been perpetuated in the States, nor extended into the territories, but Missouri has passed an act of emancipation, and Maryland is ready to do so rather than give up her place in the Union, and the last hope of obtaining one foot of the territories for the purpose of extending slavery has departed from the Confederacy forever. The grievances caused by the failure of some of the Northern States to execute the fugitive slave law, have not only not been remedied, but more slaves have been lost to the South forever since secession was inaugurated, than would have escaped from their masters in the Union in five centuries. And how have they kept their promise that they would respect the sovereignty and rights of the States? Whatever the Government may be in theory, in fact we have a grand military consolidation, which almost entirely ignores the existence of States, and disregards the decisions of their highest judicial tribunals. The great central despotism at Washington, as they were pleased to call it, was at any time, previous to the commencement of the secession movement, and even for some time after it had commenced, a most mild and beneficent Government compared with the central despotism at Richmond, under which we are now living.

THE CONFEDERACY GOING TO PIECES.

Instead of an early and permanent establishment of the "wealthiest and best government in the world, with unbounded credit," what have we got? In spite of all the victories which they profess to have obtained over the Yankees, they have lost the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and, in my humble opinion, have lost them forever; and, in all probability, Alabama will soon be added to the number. This will leave to the Confederacy but five States out of the original thirteen, and of these five the Yankees have possession of many of the most important points, and one-third of their territory. So far, the Yankees have never failed to hold every place of importance which they have taken, and present indications are, that Charleston will soon be added to the number. The campaign of Gen. Lee into Pennsylvania has undoubtedly proved a failure, and with it the last hope of conquering peace by a successful invasion of the enemy's country. Our army has certainly been very much weakened and dispirited by this failure, and the fall of Vicksburg, and how long even Richmond will be safe no one can tell. As the Richmond *Enquirer* said some time ago, "They are slowly, but surely, gaining upon us acre by acre, mile by mile," and, unless Providence interposes in our behalf—of which I see no indications—we will, at no great distance of time, be a subjugated people.

COTTON CREDIT.

As to our unbounded credit based upon the security of King Cotton, it is unnecessary for me to speak. When we see one of the most influential States in the Confederacy discrediting a very large part of the Confederate currency, and the Confederate Government itself repudiating to some extent its most solemn obligations, we cannot but suppose that the confidence of other nations in the good faith and credit of this Government is small indeed. As regards their promise "to go to the war and spill the last drop of their blood in the cause of their beloved South," I will say nothing. Every body knows how the secessionists of North Carolina have kept that promise. Every body knows that the leaders, with a few honorable exceptions, will neither fight nor negotiate.

What a deplorable spectacle does the foregoing history present to our view! To what a desperate pass have they brought us, and for what? They say that they did it because the North would give us no guarantee on the slavery question. I have before stated that not one of the Conventions of the seven cotton States ever demanded any guarantee whatever. Nay, they even refused to accept of any if their friends of the border States would procure them for them.

FAILURE OF MEDIATION.

The Legislature of North Carolina, at its regular session in January, 1861, adopted resolutions appointing commissioners to the Peace Congress at Washington City, and also to the Convention which assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, in February, 1861, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution, and establishing a Provisional Government for the Confederate States of America. On the motion of the writer of this, the resolution appointing Commissioners to Montgomery was amended so as to instruct them "to act only as mediators, and use every effort possible to restore the Union upon the basis of the Crittenden propositions as modified by the Legislature of Virginia." The Commissioners under these instructions were the Hon. D. L. Swain, Gen. M. W. Ransom and John L. Bridgers, Esq., who, upon their return, submitted a report to His Excellency, Gov. Ellis, which was by him laid before the Legislature, and was printed among the Legislative documents of that year, where it may be consulted. In this report they say that they had the most ample opportunities of ascertaining public opinion in the cotton States, and then add: "We regret to be constrained to state, as the result of our inquiries, made under such circumstances, that only a very *decided minority* of the community in these States are disposed at present to entertain favorably, any proposition of adjustment which looks towards a reconstruction of our national Union. In this state of things we have not deemed it our duty to attend any of the secret sessions of the Congress. The resolutions of the General Assembly are upon the table of the Congress, and having submitted them as a peace offering, we would poorly perform the duties assigned to us by entering into discussions which would serve only to enkindle strife."

SLAVERY IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

But it will be said that these guarantees could not have been obtained from the North. This I admit to be true; and only produce this piece of history to prove that whatever might have been obtained, nothing would have been accepted. But the Congress of the United States did pass by the constitutional majority of two-thirds, the proposition reported by Mr. Corwin, from the committee of twenty-six, to so amend the Constitution as to perpetuate slavery in the States. What stronger guarantees could be given so far as the States were concerned, it would be difficult to conceive. What then would have been left to quarrel about? The territories. During the session of Congress which closed on the 4th of March, 1861, acts were passed to provide temporary governments for the three remaining new territories, to wit: Colorado, Nevada, and Dacotah. These acts contain no trace or indication of the Wilmot Proviso; nor any other prohibition against the introduction of slavery, but on the other hand, expressly declare among other things, that "no law shall be passed impairing the rights of private property; nor shall any discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be in proportion to the value of the property taxed."

Now, when it is considered that all three of these territories are north of 36 deg. 30 min., and that the new territories now owned by the United States, south of that line, slavery actually exists and is recognized by the territorial law, the question may well be asked, "what was there worth quarreling, much less fighting about?" Here was a settlement of the question in the territories made by a Republican Congress, which gave the South all that, up to the time of the Charleston Convention, she had ever asked, and far more than she could hope to gain, in any event, by secession. Indeed I think it must now be apparent that secession, even if it could have been effected peaceably, would have been no remedy for the grievances of which they complained. Nay, so far as any grievances arising from a failure to obtain a return of fugitive slaves was concerned, I think it must now be apparent that it would have been an aggravation instead of a remedy for the evil. I think all calm, and dispassionate men everywhere, are now ready to admit that it would have been far better for us to have accepted the terms offered us and preserved peace and the Union, than to have plunged this once happy country into the horrors of this desolating war, which has spread a pall over the whole land—has brought mourning into every family—has rendered hundreds of thousands of hearthstones desolate—has filled the land with maimed and disabled, with widows and orphans, and squalid poverty—has crowded our poor-houses and alms-houses—has sported away many hundreds of thousands of lives, and many hundreds of millions of treasure, only to find the institution for which they profess to have gone to war, in a thousand times greater jeopardy than ever before.

THE REMEDY IS PEACE.

Such being the condition into which they have brought the country, the question presents itself, "Is there any remedy?" A full, complete and adequate remedy, there is not; for what can restore the loved ones lost—repair at once the desolation, or remove immediately the mourning from our land? Yet there is a remedy, which, with the helping hand of time, will accomplish much, very much indeed, and which with the energy that usually follows desolating wars, will, perhaps, remove most of its traces in a half century. This remedy is *peace*, SPEEDY PEACE! But they say that we are so situated that no proposition for peace can be made by us; that having proclaimed our independence, we must fight until it is voluntarily acknowledged by the United States, or until we are completely subjugated. On the meeting of the British Parliament, which took place on the 13th of December, 1792, the King, in his speech to the two Houses, intimated his intention of going to war with the French Republic. On moving the address in answer to the speech, a memorable debate arose. On this occasion, Chas. Jas. Fox delivered one of those powerful speeches which have made his name immortal—which have forever stamped him as the ablest of British debaters, and the first of British statesmen. In the course of that speech he said: "But we now disdain to negotiate. Why? Because we have no minister at Paris. Why have we no minister there? Because France is a Republic! And so we are to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a *punctilio*! * * * * The road of common sense is simple, plain and direct. That of pride and *punctilio* is as tangled as it is serpentine." In the impassioned language of Mr. Fox I would ask, are we to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a punctilio? Shall we pursue the path of pride and punctilio, which is as tangled as it is serpentine, or shall we take the simple, plain and direct road of common sense, which may lead to the happiest results? Four-fifths of the people of North Carolina bordering for many miles on the Yadkin River, and I believe of the whole State, are in favor of the latter course?

HOW SHALL PEACE BE OBTAINED.

The one great demand of the people of this part of the State is peace; peace upon any terms that will not enslave and degrade us. They may, perhaps, prefer that the independence of the South should be acknowledged, but this they believe cannot now be obtained, nor in viewing the situation of affairs, do they see much hope of it in the future. They naturally ask, if with no means of recruiting to any extent, we cannot hold our own against the armies which the Yankees now have in the field, how can we meet them with their 300,000 new levies which will soon be in readiness, while they can keep their army recruited to a great extent, if not up to its maximum number, from adventurers which are constantly arriving in their ports from every country in Europe? But if independence cannot be obtained, then they are for any terms that are honorable—any terms that do not degrade us. They would be willing to compromise upon the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Mr. Corwin from the committee of 26, perpetuating slavery in the States to which I have before alluded. But in what precise way overtures shall be made, or the movement inaugurated, I leave to wiser and abler statesmen than myself to propose. I would, however, suggest to the people to elect members to the next Congress who are in favor of an armistice of six months, and in the mean time, of submitting all matters in dispute to a convention of delegates from all the States North and South, the delegates to be elected by the people themselves, in such manner as may be agreed upon by the two parties. Others there are, who desire that the people of North Carolina should be consulted in their sovereign capacity through a Convention—that the Legislature should submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to the people, as was done in February, 1861. Such a convention would undoubtedly speak the sentiments of the people of the State, citizens as well as soldiers, as all would be consulted. But I propose nothing definite, and only make these suggestions to bring the matter before the public. I would, however, most earnestly appeal to the friends of humanity throughout the State to use their utmost efforts to procure as speedily as possible an honorable peace. In the name of reason, of suffering humanity, and of the religion which we profess, would I appeal to the public men and statesmen of North Carolina, and especially to that eminent statesman who possesses in a greater degree than all others the confidence of the people of the State, and who has recently been elevated to a high place in the Confederate government, to lend a helping hand and use their influence to bring about an honorable peace. And lastly, I would appeal to the ministers and professors of our holy religion to pray constantly—without dictation of terms—to Almighty God for an honorable peace.

Having but recently occupied a large space in your columns, I feel that I am intruding, and will therefore, after expressing my obligations to you, close for the present.

DAVIDSON.

LEMONSVILLE, N. C., July 16th, 1863.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DISCUSSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MOVEMENT.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1863.

There is a general disposition to deprecate the discussion of the question of reconstructing the Union, as premature; yet every body has a word to say upon it, and on every hand it is thrust upon our attention. It was only yesterday that I received and forwarded to the TRIBUNE a highly important document from North Carolina, emanating from a high source, in which the necessity of a restoration of the Union is urged upon the people of that State with great force and freedom.

This proneness, on all sides to the discussion, is of itself a "sign of the times," which cannot be overlooked, and especially the important movement in North Carolina, to which I have adverted. Of that movement, and the able paper which gives expression to it, there is this to be said, at least, that it is manly and out-spoken, and that it gives evidence of a far deeper and profounder love of the Union, and sense of the wickedness of the rebellion, than can be found in any speech, manifesto, or organ of the opposition to the Administration on this side of the military lines. I sincerely trust that the friends of the Union will give the widest publicity to this North Carolina document on every account, but especially because it will put to shame the Copperheads and other sympathisers with and apologists for the armed traitors of the South. Let it be understood in the first place, that this able paper, though bearing the fictitious signature "Davidson," really emanates from a gentleman of high position under the State government, that it received the sanction of other men of eminence, and that it was first published in the Raleigh *Standard*, the official organ of Gov. Vance, with his approval. I have received the assurance of an intelligent North Carolinian, residing at Washington, in that State, that the authors of the article were none others than the Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. R. S. Donnell, and F. B. Satterthwaite, esq., who is President of the Governor's council. These men, with Vance, the Governor, and Holden the editor of the *Standard*, are representative men. They give utterance to the prevalent sentiment in North Carolina—they speak for at least three fourths of the people of the State; and yet, in recounting the causes of the war, and the rebellion, they have put all the blame upon the secessionists of the South. They have not been tempted, by the desire to conciliate, to divide the responsibility between the North and the South; they have not stooped to the meanness of reviling the Yankees, nor President Lincoln, nor the Republican party; but, going back to the days of nullification, they have traced, step by step, the progress of disaffection and disloyalty to its true source—to the ingrained traitors of the Calhoun school, who have been actuated solely by ambition. Written under such circumstances, the paper is eminently honorable to its authors, and will take its place in the public archives as a valuable contribution to the history of the times. It transfixes the Copperheads of the North, and leaves them dangling in mid-air, without a leg to stand upon. The pretended friends of the Union men of the South, they lay all the blame of the war upon the loyal people of the free States, when lo! the objects of their affected sympathy speak out from the heart of the rebellion, and vindicate the Government and loyal people of the United States against the calumnies of Democratic traitors! By all means let this important paper have the widest circulation. The terms of restoration of the Union which it proposes are impracticable, but it is evident that they are made in no spirit of defiance, and with no purpose to "die in the last ditch" rather than take less.

There are two theories of reconstruction, the holders of which cling to with great tenacity, and push to impracticable extremes, without, perhaps, sufficiently analysing them in their practical application. One of these theories contemplates the complete annihilation of the rebellious States, and the reduction of the whole area embraced within them to mere public domain, inhabited by a rebellious population, who must for an indefinite period of time be held under military rule. The other maintains that the States have in no wise ceased to exist—that they are immortal, and cannot be annihilated—and that whenever the people shall repent of their disobedience, or be subdued by the General Government, it will be competent for them to come forward with their Senators and Representatives, and claim to resume their places as States in the national galaxy without question or conditions.

I apprehend that the truth lies somewhere between these extremes. I take it for granted that every sincere friend of the Union, and of law and order, will concede the necessity of maintaining military rule in South Carolina, and everywhere in the rebellious States, as long as military rule is necessary to the maintenance of order. The rebels threaten that when their armies are overthrown they will resort to guerilla warfare, and they will never submit to the authority of the United States. I have no faith in the success of this plan, for any considerable length of time, but it is probable that it will be attempted in South Carolina and the Gulf States, and the attempt will constrain the General Government to use whatever military force may be necessary for its suppression. If the whole people of any State or district participate in the spirit of the guerillas, it will be impossible to concede to them political privileges; and military rule, without the slightest regard for State lines, will be the only alternative. The 5th section of the first article of the Constitution makes each house of Congress "the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and with this power in their hands it is not to be supposed that any State or district will be allowed to send up Representatives who are in favor of maintaining a state of war. It may be years before some portions of the Southern people will return to their allegiance, though it is highly probable that the spirit of revolt will die out in a brief period, and that the fomentors of it will become as odious in South Carolina and Mississippi, after all hope of resistance is gone, as they would now be in the free States. The American people cannot so soon forget the blessings of peace—the wealth and ease, and thrift which peace has secured to them for generations, as to throw them away entirely. I believe that the Southern people are even now thoroughly cured of that prurient appetite for war and strife which precipitated them into rebellion, and that they would most gladly return to the ways of peace. But at any rate they must be held under military rule as long as it may be necessary to secure order and to cure them of disloyalty to the General Government.

On the other hand, North Carolina, which was never at heart in sympathy with the traitors of South Carolina, Eastern Virginia and the Gulf States—which merely acquiesced in secession from fear of being overrun by her Southern neighbors—from the treachery of some, and the cowardice of other of her public men—North Carolina will not require the pupilage of military government in order to prepare her people for a return to the Union. Already they yearn for a return to the old ways of peace and prosperity, and to their imperishable honor, they have never ceased to express their contempt and scorn for the men who have brought this desolating war upon the South. In their manly protest against the rebellion and the war they will not allow that any blame attaches to anybody, except the Southern secessionists, in which they go something beyond the truth; since there can be no doubt that the time-serving dough-faces of the free States, by their treachery to freedom, their moral cowardice, and their pusillanimous subserviency to their Southern masters, are in a high degree responsible for the present state of things. Southern arrogance was continually tempted to greater encroachments, and greater demands, by the ever yielding spirit of Northern "Democracy," whose meekness and baseness of spirit was only paralleled by the audacity and grasping ambition of the Southern lords whom it served.

The question of reconstruction will, I think, be found to be surrounded with practical rather than theoretical difficulties. When the rebellion shall have been suppressed, or when the people of any State in rebellion shall desire to return to allegiance, I trust that they will be encouraged to do so. But they should be advised, in the first place, of the importance of sending men who have not deserved the halter by their activity in promoting or carrying on the rebellion and the war. They must be given to understand that, if they send back one of the original traitors to Washington or to their State Legislatures, that he will be especially marked by the General Government for proscription and punishment. It will become necessary to declare a general amnesty; but, from its benefits, every leading, active, malignant traitor should be excepted; and, although it may not be expedient to hang every such man, who will make an honest endeavor to escape, it should be understood that the first attempt to exercise political influence will call down upon him the condign vengeance of an outraged country. Let not the Copperheads of the North lay the flattering unction to their souls that their Southern masters are again to be allowed to lead them to victory and the spoils at the ballot box. Luckily, the country has it in its power to expel the masters, and their white slaves of the North will be as sheep having no shepherd. No! The South must rehabilitate its State Governments and its Congressional delegations out of honest, Union-loving materials, or they will not be recognized or tolerated. The future rulers and legislators of the South must, at least, have had the merit of loathing the authors of the rebellion, even if circumstances compelled them to acquiesce and to aid in it.

Again: when the Southern States shall have been reorganized on principles of fidelity to the Union, they must take things as they find them. The war has, in its consequences, produced organic changes, which they must recognize, before they can themselves be recognized. Military necessities and military expedients have swept away, lost and destroyed much property North and South; and where the losers can prove their loyalty, they may come forward with a claim for compensation; but they will not be so absurd as to ask a specific restitution of the horse, or the ox, or the cart, or the negro which was seized or set adrift, in the struggle with the armed rebellion. I am gratified to believe, from open expressions of opinion in many parts of the South, especially in North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, that there is a full appreciation of the difficulties, and a ready disposition manifested to conform to the new order of things. The Raleigh *Standard*, the organ of the State Government of North Carolina, has indicated a willingness to submit to gradual emancipation; and in Tennessee, we know that a strong emancipation party has been organized at Nashville. Western Virginia and Missouri have already passed emancipation acts. Delaware and Maryland are ready to follow suit; and now that Crittenden and Wickliffe are dead, we may expect similar progress in Kentucky. As to what South Carolina, the Gulf State and the Copperheads may wish or desire, nobody cares.

SPECTATOR.

The National Polish Prayer.

The following has been adopted by the Poles as their national prayer:

I.

O Lord, who for so many centuries didst surround Poland with the magnificence of power and glory; who didst cover her with the shield of thy protection when our armies overcame the enemy, at thy altar we raise our prayer; deign to restore us, O Lord, our free country.

II.

O Lord, who hast been touched by the woes of our injured land, and has guided the martyrs of our sacred cause; who has granted to us, among many other nations, the standard of courage, of unblemished honor, at thy altar we raise our prayer; deign to restore us, O Lord, our free country.

III.

Thou, whose eternally just hand crushes the empty pride of the powerful of the earth; in spite of the enemy vilely murdering and oppressing, breathe hope into every Polish breast! At thy altar we raise our prayer; deign to restore us, O Lord, our free country.

IV.

May the cross which has been insulted in the hands of thy ministers give us constant strength under our sufferings! May it inspire us in the day of battle with faith that above us soars the spirit of the Redeemer! At thy altar we raise our prayer; deign to restore us, O Lord, our free country.

V.

In the name of His commandments, we all unite as brothers. Hasten, O Lord, the moment of resurrection! Bless with liberty those who now mourn in slavery! At thy altar we raise our prayer; deign to restore us, O Lord, our free country.

VI.

Give back to our Poland her ancient splendor! Look upon her fields soaked with blood! When shall peace and happiness blossom among us! God of wrath, cease to punish us! At thy altar we raise our prayer; deign to restore us, O Lord, our free country.

The New Hudson's Bay Company.

The old Company, which was chartered by Charles II, in 1670, has sold out its property and franchise to a new Corporation, "The International Financial Association," and the transfer has been ratified by the British Government.

The Hudson Bay Company's possessions embrace nearly the whole of British America lying north of the 50th parallel of latitude. They extend from Labrador on the east to British Columbia on the west, and from the Northern Canada frontier to the Arctic Ocean. The larger portion of this territory is, of course, a frozen waste; but its lower belt, embracing the system of lakes and rivers flowing northward into Hudson's Bay, has a fertile soil and temperate climate, as inviting for agricultural purposes as our Northwestern States or Upper Canada. The whole concern—with its 140 trading establishments, its line of forts extending across the continent, its shipping, and other valuable property, both real and personal,—has been sold to the new Company for the paltry sum of £1,500,000, with a capital of £2,000,000, and under the Governorship of Sir Edmund W. Head, (formerly Governor General of Canada,) will proceed to carry out some special plans in the interests of British commerce, and generally to develop the resources of the country.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY. FULTON, ILLINOIS.
The third year of this popular Institution will open … [illegible]
COL. D. S. COVERT, President.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. … [illegible] … S. DICKINSON.

CHOICE BARLEY MALT AND RYE MALT! manufactured in December, January, February and March.
Barley Malt, $1.10 per bu.—34 lbs.
Rye Malt, $1.00 per bushel—32 lbs.
IRWIN & MOREY, No. 3 Board of Trade Building. P. O. Box 122.

$7,000 TO LOAN.—This sum will be loaned … [illegible]

Excursions.

GRAND EXCURSION TO COLD SPRING GROVE! An Excursion of the Colored Olivet Baptist Sabbath School, to Cold Spring Grove, will come off on TUESDAY, Aug. 25th, 1863. Train leaves Rock Island Depot at 9 A. M. Adult's Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cts.

GRAND EXCURSION VIA Vermont Central And GRAND TRUNK LINE.
Chicago to Boston and return, $22.50. … [illegible] … For further information and tickets, apply to Western Agency, 40 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.
A. F. HUBBARD, Western Agent, Chicago.
CHAS. W. BLANCHARD, Traveling Agt. Chicago.
L. MILLIS, Gen'l Agt. Boston.

GRAND LAKE EXCURSION. The magnificent Side-wheel Steamer PLANET, CAPT. L. CHAMBERLIN, will give a GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION To ST. JOSEPH, Mich., ON MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1863, leaving first dock above Rush street bridge at 8 o'clock a. m. Returning, leaves St. Joseph at 5 o'clock p. m., arriving in Chicago at 11 p. m. Tickets for the Round Trip only $3.00. Excursionists providing their own refreshments. Good Music and Dancing on Board. Apply to A. E. GOODRICH, Nos. 6 and 8 River street.

Real Estate.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. 300,000 acres in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin … [illegible]

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, thirty miles south of Philadelphia, by railroad … [illegible] … Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland, Cumberland Co., N. J. …

Miscellaneous.

LARGE PREMIUMS FOR TROTTING will be awarded by the La Salle County Agricultural Society, At their Fair at Ottawa, Ill., The 9th, 10th and 11th of September. 1st Day, $250. 2nd Day, $175. 3d Day, $100. 3d Day $75 for Ladies Equestrianship. Entries may be made by mail by addressing … JOHN STOUT, Sec'y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup … [illegible]

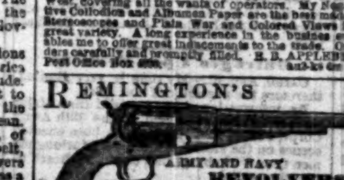
TO GROCERS. The St. Joseph Mills XXXX White Winter Wheat Flour. Is the Best in Market. JOHN B. KING, 262 South Water street, foot of Franklin.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS. For Service on Board of U. S. Ships of War, GUN BOATS, AND AT THE DIFFERENT NAVY YARDS. … [illegible] … FRANK L. CHURCH, 1st Lieut. and Recruiting Officer.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT LINE, OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. … [illegible] … W. C. PARSONS, Agent. … Chicago, June 25, 1863.

THE TURNED HEAD!—This title of one of Dr. Warren's stories is realized in a moment by all who use CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, Which in five minutes changes WHITE TO BLACK, Or red to rich brown, … Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, … Price $1, $1.50, and $3 per box, according to size.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEPOT, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. … [illegible] … E. B. APPLEBY, Post Office Box 3090.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS. APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT. … [illegible] … E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, New York. …

HURLBUT BROS. & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WHISKY & FLOUR BARREL STAVES. Sorghum Barrels and Staves furnished to order. Hurlbut's Patent Tight Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine and Right for Sale. … [illegible]

JOHN GRAY, DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-ST. NEW YORK.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass. can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET. … [illegible]

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. FOR SALE. Three … Brunswick's Marble-Top BILLIARD TABLES, … [illegible] … Racine, Wis.

Amusements.

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. JOHN O. MILLER, General Manager. JOSEPH H. WESTON, Manager of Museum. Coolest Place in the City. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS! … Last week of RISLEY'S splendid MIRROR OF ENGLAND. Daily and nightly greeted with enthusiasm. Museum open day and evening from 8 A. M. … 50,000 Curiosities! Gallery of … COSMORAMAS, MICROSCOPE … BEAUTIFUL STEREOSCOPES, … THE GREAT ZEUGLODON NINETY-SIX FEET LONG. Relics, Indian and Oriental Wonders … In addition to which the Panorama of LONDON AND THE THAMES … [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between Dearborn and State. … MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24th, … the favorite Artists, MR. AND MISS COULDOCK, … DOT. … [illegible]

BRYAN HALL.—The Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home … [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET, IMPORTANT SALE. Ten thousand acres of fine Missouri land … [illegible]

AUCTION SALE—By S. NICKERSON, No. 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On Monday, Aug. 24, At 9½ o'clock a. m., will be sold, without reserve, … 75 ps. Black English Union Cloths. … [illegible]

BY E. & W. MORGAN, Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES, MULES AND BROOD MARES, At St. Louis, Mo., Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, August …, at 9 o'clock, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK …, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets. … [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn … HOLD REGULAR SALES Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, … [illegible]

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, For sale at the Auction Rooms of S. NICKERSON, Lake street, corner of Franklin street.

AUCTION SALE —OF— BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE, Every Tuesday and Thursday AT 10 A. M. PROMPT, And at private sale throughout the week. By GORE, WILLSON & CO. 54 LAKE STREET.

Educational.

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY, … [illegible]

DEARBORN SEMINARY. DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. … [illegible]

TUITION.—The undersigned … [illegible]

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE. … [illegible]

FOREST HOME, FOR BOYS … [illegible]

ACADEMY OF LAKE FOREST … [illegible]

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE … [illegible]

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Number Limited to Twelve. … [illegible]

Special Notices.

THE Great West is the promised land in the eyes of millions, … [illegible]

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office … [illegible]

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) … [illegible]

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. … [illegible] … DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. … [illegible]

Army Sutlers and the Public. … [illegible] … 5,000 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, J. H. REED & CO. Agents, … Lake street, Chicago.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, NO. 96, CORNER OF RANDOLPH AND DEARBORN STREETS, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES LEWIS, M. D., SURGEON, OCULIST, AND AURIST, … [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. STAFFORD, … [illegible]

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, Oculist and Aurist, … [illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. … [illegible] … 81 Barclay street, New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., … THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. … NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL Chronic Diseases, … [illegible]

MEDICAL CARD.—Mary H. Thompson, M. D., a graduate of the New England Female Medical College, … [illegible] … MARY H. THOMPSON, M. D.

PILES! PILES!! DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS. … THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE. … [illegible] … For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, Formerly of St. Louis, Mo. … [illegible] … GUIDE TO HEALTH. … A PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. … [illegible]

TO PORK AND BEEF PACKERS, and others, WILSON'S Patent Steam Rendering Tank, … THREE HUNDRED TANKS. … [illegible]

Amusements.

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. JOHN H. WILSON, General Manager.

Coolest Place in the City.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

Last week of RISLEY'S splendid

MIRROR OF ENGLAND

Daily and nightly greeted with enthusiasm.

Museum open day and evening from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

30,000 Curiosities! Gallery of Paintings, COSMORAMAS, MICROSCOPES, BEAUTIFUL STEREOSCOPES, Containing 30 Splendid views.

THE GREAT ZEUGLODON

NINETY-SIX FEET LONG.

Relics, Indian and Oriental Wonders of the ... to be seen AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY AND EVENING.

In addition to which the Panorama of

LONDON AND THE THAMES

Will be exhibited EVERY AFTERNOON at ... and every evening at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten years of age, 15 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The best ventilated Theatre in the world.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24th, engagement of the favorite artists,

MR. AND MISS COULDOCK,

Who will appear this evening in TWO NEW CHARACTERS in the new and beautiful Home Drama, Dickens' celebrated story of "The Cricket on the Hearth," entitled

DOT.

Caleb Plummer, Mr. Couldock; Dot, Miss Couldock ... Grand Dance ... Miss Jennie Hight. To conclude with the Farce of A KISS IN THE DARK. Mr. Myers, Mr. Hand; Mrs. Myers, ...

Saturday Afternoon, a GRAND MATINEE.

BRYAN HALL.—The Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home, as the recipients of these Concerts ... Ladies—Mrs. H. P. Livermore, Mrs. ... Gentlemen—... Three splendid Concerts, with ... August 24th, 25th and 26th ... Grand National Allegory and Tableaux ... Mr. A. Hagar's Grand Concerts ... of New York, will be given by ... Price of book, ... Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET.

IMPORTANT SALE.

Ten thousand acres of fine Missouri Land to be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Gilbert & Sampson's Sales Rooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. A rare chance for men of small means to secure a valuable farm at their own prices. ... The property will be sold in one hundred and sixty acre tracts ... Terms: one-fourth cash, balance ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—By S. Nickerson, No. 22 Lake street, corner of Franklin.

On Monday, Aug. 24,

At 9½ o'clock a. m., will be sold, without reserve, for cash.

75 ps. Black English Union Cloths.

Also, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Invoice of Tailor's Trimmings. Sale positive. Terms cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.

Government Sale

OF

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES,

MULES AND BROOD MARES.

At St. Louis, Mo.,

Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, August 24, at 9 o'clock.

AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.

Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of. Terms—U. S. TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Woerpel, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, HOLD REGULAR SALES Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c.

Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at our Salesrooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn street ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,

For sale at the Auction Rooms of S. NICKERSON, 22 Lake street, corner of Franklin street. S. NICKERSON.

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And at private sale throughout the week.

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Educational.

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY, 204 West Randolph street. The third year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th ... Address Miss C. A. GRIGGS, Principal.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

At 81 Wabash avenue. The eighth year of this Institution opens on Monday, the 31st of September ... Z. GROVER, Principal.

TUITION.—The undersigned will recommence her course of instruction ... French and Italian ...

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE. The tenth session of the institution will begin SEPTEMBER 1st ... Address REV. J. G. MONFORT, D.D., Glendale, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

FOREST HOME, FOR BOYS. ... W. A. ...

ACADEMY OF LAKE FOREST. ...

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE. ... Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D.D. ...

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. ... Number limited to Twelve. ...

Medical.

... West is the promised land ... HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS ...

DR. HILLIARD.—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office ... Chicago, up stairs, for the cure of Private Diseases. Special attention given to diseases of long standing. ... Advice gratis. ...

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New York,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Venereal, Blood, and other diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, has located himself at 95 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the best Medical Colleges, and the almost entire press of the South. ... Office hours from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. ... COMMUNICATIONS INVIOLABLE.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

As a remedy in CONSUMPTION, removing ... Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon for the removal of DYSPEPSIA in all its forms. ... The Superior and Serpent Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious in Gravel and all other affections of the Kidneys, Gout and Rheumatism ... It arrests the tendency to Ague and Fever ... Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Colic ... UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

Army Sutlers and the Public. ...

1,000 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps. J. H. REED & CO., Agents, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

N. E. CORNER OF RANDOLPH AND DEARBORN STREETS, CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES LEWIS, M. D.,

SURGEON, OCULIST, AND AURIST, ...

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. ...'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG ... No. 81 South Clark street, Chicago ...

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, Oculist and Aurist ...

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. ... The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ... Factory, 81 Barclay st., New York.

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MEDICAL CARD.—Mary H. Thompson, M. D., a graduate of the New England Female Medical College, at Boston ... MARY H. THOMPSON, M. D.

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DOCTOR BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Formerly of St. Louis, Mo. ...

GUIDE TO HEALTH. ...

CURE WARRANTED. ...

TO PORK AND BEEF PACKERS ...

WILSON'S

... Steam Rendering Tank, ...

Banking and Exchange.

STOCKS BY TELEGRAPH. I am prepared to buy or sell on Commission by telegraph at the

New York Stock Exchange,

GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, and all negotiable Public Securities. Liberal advances on purchases through me. Orders promptly filled and commissions light.

EDWARD P. HARRIS, No. 94 Clark street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

UNITED STATES

5-20 LOAN

RECEIVED BY

A. C. BADGER & CO., Bankers,

Southeast corner of

DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH STREETS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

VERMILYE & CO,

BANKERS,

No. 44 Wall St., New York,

WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

At par as issued by Government, at par and interest. CHECKS on City Banks received in payment. INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit. Constantly on hand, for sale at market rates: U. S. 6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds of 1881. U. S. 7-3-10 Certificates of Indebtedness—Interest payable in Currency. U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness—Interest payable in Currency. Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes. Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected or Received in Payment of any of the above.

VERMILYE & CO.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., Successors to J. W. DRAKE & Co., 43 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business.

READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at 22 LASALLE STREET.

Capital, - - - - $250,000.

Is prepared to furnish the usual facilities to customers and correspondents. E. AIKEN, President. EDW. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:—E. Aiken, Saml. P. Hutchinson, John R. Sherman, Sam'l W. Allerton, Byron Rice, Sam'l M. Nickerson, Sam'l G. D. Howard, Tracy J. Bronson, W. Allerton.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO., BANKERS, Corner Lake and Clark streets. A general banking business transacted.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in the principal markets in Great Britain. SIDEY & CRAWFORD, 8t. Peter street, Montreal. REFERENCE—Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday. INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. Interest on Savings. President—S. H. FLEETWOOD. Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY. Vice-Pres't—F. R. WESTFALL. Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield ... E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

A CARD.

The Marine Company of Chicago.

The Stockholders of this Institution having contributed and paid in

NEW CASH CAPITAL,

THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General Business, and offers its services to customers and correspondents in all monied transactions. Under its amended charter, two distinct departments are established:

1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department.

2. A Savings and Trust Department.

The business and transactions of each department are required to be entirely distinct and independent of each other ...

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, Mo., August 20, 1863. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, August 29, 1863, for 400,000 BUSHELS OF OATS. ... E. P. CHAPMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR

CONSTRUCTING A

Brick Tunnel under Lake Michigan two miles long, for the City of Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, August 12th, 1863. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 9th, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the Board will open the same, for doing all the work and furnishing all the materials required for the construction of a Brick Tunnel, five feet clear diameter, and extending from the present pumping works of the city, two miles out, under the bed of Lake Michigan ... J. G. GINDELE, FRED LETZ, F. C. SHERMAN, Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.—QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Mattoon, Ill., Aug. ..., 1863. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 p. m., August 25, 1863, for the delivery of the following amounts of forage, viz: 10,000 bushels of Oats. 2,000 tons of Hay. ... ALONZO EATON, Lt. and A. A. Q. M.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—Hugh McLennan having removed from the city, the co-partnership existing between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent on the 11th day of July, 1863. THE BUSINESS OF

Docking, Excavating, &c.,

Will be continued as heretofore by O. B. GREEN. Chicago, Aug. 21st, 1863. O. B. GREEN, HUGH McLENNAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr. J. W. J. Culton a member of our firm, the style of which, from this date, is changed to Parker, Culton & Mellen. ... PARKER, MELLEN & CO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into co-partnership, under the name and firm of

PARKER, CULTON & SPRAGUE,

FOR

General Commission Business,

197 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Aug. 11, 1863.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Clara W mrs, Ansell Annie E miss, Allen W J mrs, Armstrong Nellie miss, Allen Jennie E miss, Ayris A miss, Allen Ellen P miss, Ashley Annie miss, Allen John A mrs, Auchinleck Mary J mrs, Aldworth Dorcas M miss, Ayer J M miss, Allen L E mrs, Axtell A M miss, Anderson Carrie miss, Adelson Joanna mrs, Andrews ... miss

B

Babbitt J H mrs, Bowers Fannie miss, Baker M B mrs, Bowen Mary mrs, Backus Olive miss, Bowman Mary mrs, Ball Sawyer miss, Boyle E mrs, Barnes Mary, Brady Lizzie miss, Barnes S W miss, Brewster Eliza miss, Barton Mary miss, Brewster Joanna miss, Batty Martha E miss, Briggs Nellie miss, Baxter Fannie M mrs, Brink Helen L mrs, Baxter Stephen B ... mrs, Bryant Elizabeth miss, Beaufort Minnie miss, Bronson Mary mrs, Becker Elizabeth mrs, Browers Hattie mrs, Beekman John mrs, Brown L mrs, Beeger Maggie miss, Brown M mrs, Bennett Alice miss, Brown Warren M mrs, Bevens Nettie F miss, Buckley J B mrs, Bird Geo W mrs, Buckley Ellen miss, Bird miss, Burton Jennie miss, Birch Phebe C mrs, Burns miss, Billings Carrie miss, Burns Nancy mrs, Bissell Albert A mrs, Burns Maggie miss, Black Kate miss, Byers Lucinda, Blanks Martha mrs, Butterfield Phebe mrs, Boroff Mollie miss, Bye Maria miss, Berret Rose miss

C

Carpenter Sadie mrs, Colford Ellen miss, Carpenter Delia S miss, Colburn Polly mrs, Clapps Ellen miss, Colbe Mary mrs, Campbell Catherine miss, Connell Honora mrs, Cameron T mrs, Cooley Edward mrs, Castleton Mattie C mrs, Cook Jennie miss, Cary Jane mrs, Cork Hull miss, Carr Kate mrs, Conroy Emma miss, Carr Katy mrs, Cook J H mrs, Carter Emily mrs, Cooper Charles mrs, Case Zoraida D mrs, Cook J P mrs, Case Charlotte mrs, Cornell Irene mrs, Chamberlain Louisa B mrs, Cornell German mrs, Chambers Kate mrs, Crawford Mary A mrs 2, Chamberlain Almeria D mrs, Creggen Emma miss, Chambers Rosana miss, Crowley Annie miss, Champion Adams mrs, Crandell Edwin S mrs, Chatfield John mrs, Crowley Daniel mrs, Childs Sharlotte G mrs, Closter mrs, Chilton Mary mrs, Crankes Jane mrs, Chesterman Mary mrs, Crosby Margret mrs, Chuschland E miss, Culligan Ann miss, Clahan Mary A mrs, Collins J F mrs, Clendening A D mrs 2, Curry Sarah miss, Clark P E mrs, Curtis Asa mrs, Clark Louisa mrs, Cushion Emily miss, Clark Geo mrs, Curtis Rebecca mrs, Clark Delia mrs, Cunningham Josephine miss, Carney Mary A miss, Cutola Julia miss, Clark Julia M miss, Cook Pygoh miss, Coffin H D mrs, Clark Sophia A mrs, Colehonos S B mrs, Campel Ann mrs, Cole Geo H mrs

D

Daley Ellie miss, Dodge Jenny mrs, Dahlia Lucy, Dohn Christina miss, Dagen Margaret, Douglas Lydia mrs, Darby Emily A D mrs, Driver Ellen mrs, Davis Mary Ann mrs, Dowling Mary A miss, Davis Black mrs, Dunn May A mrs, Davis Francis H miss, Duncan J C mrs, Dawson H F mrs, Dunham Lottie miss, Day Norris mrs, Duell L A mrs, Dea Elizabeth miss, Duleary Catherine miss, Deney Alice mrs, Dyas Carrie H, Dickman M miss, Dunbar Anna A mrs, Dickson Nelly miss, Durfee Charlotte miss, Dickman Loraine miss, Dutton Maria miss, Dickinson Elizabeth mrs, Dutton Lucinda miss, Dickson Ellen mrs, Durkee May miss, Dodge E C mrs, Duprey Elizabeth miss

E

Eaton May J mrs 2, Ellingson Richall miss, Edwards Louisa mrs, Ebbett Frank miss, Ellis F M mrs, Emmerson C L mrs, Eldridge M J mrs, Eskridge Nannie miss, Elder Alexander mrs, Everson Lizzie C miss, Ellem Nancy mrs, Everts S M mrs

F

Furlin Harriate mrs, Field Nathan mrs, Farrell Jennie miss, Flannery Mary miss, Farrington Fannie miss, Fleming David mrs, Farmer Marion mrs, Fleming Ellen mrs, Farr Mary E mrs, Fleming Nooma mrs, Farrell Louisa miss, Ford L L mrs, Fetterer Dora A miss, Foster W B mrs, Ferris James O mrs, Fox Elizabeth, Fellows Annie miss, Fox Harry mrs, Fitzpatrick Margret miss, Fruman Dalla mrs, Fish Lydia A mrs, Fruman Eunice mrs, Fitzsimmons Argellomus, Furlong Lucy mrs, Fitch Fannie miss, Fuller Sarah Ladd mrs

G

Galvin Mary Ann miss, Grinnell Fannie miss, Gallaher Hannah miss, Green Lizzie miss, Gaven Julia miss, Grinnell H T miss, Gardner Mattie E miss, Griston Mahon mrs, Gaylard S S mrs, Griswold Carrie miss, Giles Vinton mrs, Griffith Mary miss, Gilbey Mary mrs, Grossman Lucinda mrs, Godfry Mattie miss, Gridly Ella miss, Goodwin Mary mrs, Groom E R miss, Goodman Ellen miss, Gulick Julia miss, Gorbutt G W mrs, Gunn N mrs, Gowry Emily mrs, Gugean Lottie mrs, Griffin Thomas mrs, Gustin Kittie miss

H

Hines Alice A miss, Henrick Anna miss, Hagan Margrett mrs, Hendricks mrs 2, Hagatt Eliza mrs, Henry Bell E mrs, Hayes Mary miss, Henry Eliza Ann mrs, Hannis E A mrs, Horn Nellie E mrs, Hallock J Mincena miss, Hunt C T mrs, Hallock Sylvanus mrs, Hickson Edith mrs, Hall E A mrs, Higgons Rose mrs, Hall Louisa mrs, Higley Emily mrs, Hall Ella mrs, Hickey Delia miss, Hall Alonson mrs, Hill L P mrs, Hall Laura miss, Hill Rebecca miss, Hamilton A L mrs, Hill Ann mrs, Hanneman E J mrs, Hiscock Sarah mrs, Hanson Carrie miss 2, Hitchcock David J mrs, Hardy Olive mrs, Hogan Ann mrs, Harmon Mary miss, Hodges Tacy mrs, Harris Susie T miss, Holden Frances E miss, Harris Barbary miss, Holmes Angie A miss, Harrison Francis miss, Holt Betsey mrs, Harding Robinna miss, Holden Ennies mrs, Harris Hattie E miss, Holland Sarah mrs, Harris A L mrs, Holcomb S F miss 3, Harris Lucy miss, Houghton Villa E miss, Hartley Mary miss, Hopkins David mrs, Hartegan Martin miss, Hovey Henrietta D miss, Hastings Almira C mrs, Hopkins G E mrs, Harnin Emma miss, Howard Grace miss, Haas J Eliza miss, Howard Daisy miss, Hanes Frankie miss, Howard Mattie A mrs, Haskins C E mrs, Howard Mary E mrs, Hayes Nellie miss, Houston W D mrs, Haynes Emma mrs, Huntington M miss, Hays Hanna mrs, Hurlbuty Lizzie B mrs, Hedges Lenie E miss 3, Hunt Anna A mrs, Headley Sarah mrs, Hulburt Wm H mrs, Head Villa mrs, Hunt Jane mrs, Hensley J P miss, Hurlbut Annette mrs, Hogan Ann mrs, Hubbard Julia miss, Healy Bridget mrs 2, Huntington Bell miss, Heald Cyntha miss 2, Hurly Ellen miss

I

Ives Chas mrs, Ingalls E S miss, Irwin mrs, Isis mrs 2

J

Jackson E C miss, Jackson Martha miss, Jackson Mary mrs, Jones Sarah miss, Jackson Mary mrs, Jennet Ari N mrs, Jennings Margaret mrs, Johns Joseph mrs 2, Johns Sara A mrs, Joseph Ann mrs, Jerome Mollie miss, Judson Etta mrs, Jennings Nellie miss, Judd Clara F miss, Johnson N F mrs, Jones Sarah mrs, Jones Ann A mrs, Joslin Orison B mrs, Johnson E miss, Jennings Alice J miss, Johnson Jopbia mrs, Johnston Catharine miss, Johnson Jaharia miss, Johnson Mariah miss, Johnson Nellie miss, Johnson Mariane miss

K

Kaskin C E mrs, Kaven Jarvis mrs, Kayser Louisa, Kearney Maggie miss, Keams Kate miss, Keef Catharine mrs, Keen Maria mrs, Kemp Eliza L mrs, Kelogg M H mrs, Kelogg Myron mrs, Kelly Julia miss, Kelly John mrs, Keys Johana miss, Kettleson Cornelia miss, King Miria miss, Knox Mary miss, Kihu Minnie miss, Krows Jane mrs

L

Longlin Mary miss, Looney Eliza miss, Lovejoy Edwin mrs, Love Kate miss, Lusk Mary J miss, Lyman Mary T miss, Lyons Charlotte miss, Lyons Alice M miss 2, Lahey Ruth mrs, Lannagan Elizabeth mrs, Langley Marie miss, Lane Honora M miss, Lane Lucy B miss, Lane Clara L miss, Lancaster Emma mrs 2, Lawless Pethronilla mrs, Lawrence Horatio J mrs, Layton Carrie mrs, Leary M C mrs, Lee Lenora mrs 2, Leonard Maria J miss, Liddell Agnes miss, Livings Mariette mrs, Lockwood Josie miss, Lott G L mrs

Mc

McQuiggin Maggie miss, McRath Ann Eliza miss, McMahon Maggie miss, McGuire Alice, McNager Elizabeth miss, McGuire B J mrs, McMahon Charlotte, McGahen Anna miss, McIntosh Jane mrs, McDonnell Jane miss, McIntosh Susan mrs, McClelland Louisa miss, McKinnery Margaret, McArthy Anna mrs, McKevitt Ann miss, McAllster Lizzie miss, McGee Dora mrs, McManley M J mrs, McNicholson Catherine mrs

M

Marotta N K mrs, Moody Cordelia A mrs, Meloney Mary J miss, Mooney Ann mrs, Mahoney Hannah mrs, Moore E N mrs, Mahoney Timothy mrs, Molon Cordelia A mrs, Mann Lind miss, Morris Joseph G mrs, Markham Mary mrs, Morse A A mrs, Markham Mary Ann, Mornian Mary miss, Martin Mattie mrs, Morrison Nancy miss, Maynard mrs, Morris Eliza miss, Mason Minnie M miss, Morris Ettie L, Medill Mary E miss 2, Mortimer Josephine S miss, Meagher Agatha miss, Mears Delia Cornelia miss, Maxon Joseph mrs, Meader Etta V miss, Marlton Charlotte Tenor mrs, Meredith Phebe mrs, Moore Kate miss, Mills Phebe miss, Moore Catherine miss, Miller Abbie W miss, Mullen Mary miss, Miles Harriet N mrs, Munson Mary J mrs, Miller Bertha miss, Murray Bridget, Mitchell Emily miss, Murphy Jennie E mrs, Molloy Annie miss, Murphy J M A miss, Monroe Ellen L mrs

N

Nash Mary miss, Nichols J J mrs, Nelson Sarah A miss, North B A mrs, Newton Walter mrs, Nugent Bridget miss, Newman C mrs, Norton Lydia B miss, Nicklin Saml mrs, Norman Louisa miss

O

Oliver Hannah mrs, O'Leary Margaret, Oliver Melissa mrs, O'Donoghue Elizabeth, Ottaway Cora miss, O'Neil Fannie miss, Overdis Emily miss, O'Neil Mary miss, O'Grady Elizabeth mrs, O'Riley Mary miss, O'Hara Margaret miss, O'Ruell Margaret miss

P

Page Geo H mrs, Peterson Lena mrs, Palmer Mellisa miss, Platt Margrett mrs, Palmer Nellie miss, Plotts Mary mrs, Parsons E mrs 3, Phelps Mary J miss, Parsons H E mrs, Phelps Carrie mrs, Parsons Margrett miss, Pond Emma L miss, Partcett Martha miss, Porter miss, Parker Anna F mrs, Porter Wm mrs, Patterson Mary mrs, Powers Mary mrs, Perow mrs, Prater Jennie mrs, Perkins Lovina miss, Price Margrot mrs, Perkins Harriet mrs

Q

Quinn Alice mrs, Quick Bridget mrs

R

Ralph Margaret mrs, Robins Mary E mrs, Ray A C miss, Richy Mary E mrs, Rawhouser Margaret, Richardson D D miss, Raywood Wm mrs, Roberts Wm mrs, Rawson Clementine L, Rogers Lottie miss, Reynolds Louisa J miss, Rogers Hipper Sarah mrs, Rees Edward H mrs, Rogers Sarah A mrs, Rhines Kate miss, Roots Anna J miss, Redmond mrs, Rhans Catherine miss, Redmond James F mrs, Rose July E mrs, Rees James H mrs, Russell Martha E miss, Rice Rebecca miss, Russell H R mrs, Rice Mary miss, Ryder J J mrs, Richardson Mary miss, Russell Nancy miss, Richardson D N mrs, Ryan Margaret miss, Richards Ann miss, Ryan Maggie miss

S

Sage Sarah A miss, Simmons Eleanor mrs, Salford J A mrs, Simpson Maria mrs, Sanders Susan C mrs, Simmonds Annie G mrs, Sanborne Mollie miss, Sinclair Emily mrs, Salisbury Lucinda mrs, Sinclair E C mrs, Sarver Emily mrs, Skelly Margaret miss, Sargent Laura mrs, Snow Fannie mrs, Savage Mary mrs, Snow S H mrs, Saunders Ellen miss, Snow Addie mrs, Scott Mollie miss, Snow Hattie A mrs, Scott Fannie miss, Snow William B mrs, Southern Mary miss, Small Mary mrs, Severance Mary mrs, Slade Frank mrs, Sellers S H mrs, Slocum Emma mrs, Seely Mahala, Smalle Elsie miss, Sedquick Hannah C mrs, Snyder Augusta, Sharp Amanda mrs 2, Smith Louisa A mrs, Shannon Catharine miss, Smith W K mrs, Sherman Fannie miss, Smith Fred mrs, Sherburne Edwin J miss, Smith Martha mrs, Shurtleff Louisa C miss, Smith J A mrs, Sheffield W mrs, Smith Sophia mrs, Smith Jenny B, Stewart John F mrs, Smith Lucy miss, Stevens Carrie M miss, Smith Elsa A miss, Strader H M D mrs, Speakman Margaret mrs, Stevens Elizabeth mrs, Spellman Mary A B miss, Stevens Lucy A mrs 2, Sterrett Lillie miss, Stockery Caroline mrs, Stendish Morton miss, Stockley S S 3, Stearns Cushing Jennie, Sullivan Ellen miss, Stebbins Sarah miss, Sutton Kate mrs, Stewart Evaline miss 2, Swap Amanda mrs, Stewart Susan mrs

T

Taylor Mary miss, Thomson Mary J miss, Tompkins George mrs, Thompson Aurelia miss, Temple Eliza A mrs, Tolman Betsey mrs, Thayer Carrie E miss, Tower Deborah B miss, Tipp Caroline mrs 2, Townsend David mrs, Tiffany A J mrs 2, Townsend Mary A mrs, Thomson Nellie C mrs, Treston Bridget mrs, Thomas Mary mrs, Tripp E J mrs 2, Thompson J mrs, Tracy James mrs, Thomson Emily miss, Tully Ellen mrs 2, Thompson Elizabeth miss, Turner Nellie mrs, Thomson Sarah W miss, Turney Mary C mrs, Thomson Sarah miss

V

Vaughn Elizabeth mrs, Vanetta Mary miss, Valentine Martha mrs, Varney Mary A mrs, Vinton A M miss, Vallin Mary J mrs

W

Wallis Edna B madame, Welton G M mrs, Wells May miss, Welch Emeline mrs, Walker Abigail mrs, Welch Nettie M miss 3, Waddell Emily mrs, Wheeler S M mrs, Ward Millie, Wickwire Elizabeth mrs, Wagner Margaretha mrs, Winter Emily S H mrs, Ward Margaret Washburn mrs, Williams Jane mrs, Warhurst James mrs, Williams Sarah miss, Ward Julia J mrs, Williams Lizzie miss, Washburn Elmer mrs, Wilson Geo W mrs, Weber Caroline C mrs, Wilson Bell miss, Weir A mrs, Wilson Esther miss, Weed E W mrs, Wilson Harriet N mrs, Weedley William mrs, Wilson Sarah mrs, Wellington Edith or Maud, Woodruff Eliza miss, Wright Lillie miss, Wright Caddie mrs

Y

Young Ann Eliza miss, Yocum Catherine mrs

Initials.

Louisa mrs 3 ... Nellie

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Avery Felix, Arnold Frank, Anderson P Z, Anderson Nelson, Alexander Saml, Alman John, Andrick A M, Andrews Geo L, Andrea Wm, Abbott & King, Abbey Geo T, Austin W H, Allen N T, Akers G W, Albright L S, Allen & Willetts, Adams G L, Ash Michael, Allen Chas S, Adamson George, Ashton Matthew, Angorgo Chas, Avery L H, Ayres W, Ayns Daniel, Austin H A, Adams R A, Allen rev prof dr, Addison Henry, Andrews M S, Howe 4, Austin Homer B, Austin W J 2, Adams E T, Akers J D, Abraham Wm, Alson E Hill, Angle Isaac L, Ash Michl, Adams R A, Arnold Jas W, Ackerman Chas V

B

Barrett Patrick, Blue Chas, Bolton Jno S, Ballance W P, Rabe Chas, Bollinger Wetrick J, Barrett Martin, Bell Chas, Boyd Jno E 2, Bailey Wm M, Blackman & Bendell, Brintnell Jno, Barry Jno, Blanchard S co, Boorman Jno, Bartlett Jno, Belknapp A, Bradley J F, Bailey Jas, Billings & Jackson, Boyle Jas C, Barrows W H, Brown J W, Baker J, Beirne Owen, Bradley Jas, Barry Jas M, Billings, Goodrich & Granger, Brown Henry C, Barnes Jas, Belsen Andrew, Brinkhoff H, Bastien Henry, Brock Geo, Brooks H B & A, Barnon H hoe, Barnum Geo, Brown Henry, Batman Wm T, Bryan T, Brown Hugo, Baker Jno T, Bowker S H, Bostwick H P, Barnes Thomas, Brocco, Brand Jas, Baster P, Brown Chas N, Bailey Gustavus, Bancroft Nichlas, Brown, Benden Frederick, Danwell & co, Baker Franklin, Brown S A, Burke Michael, Bath Frank, Brooks R S 2, Bynut Wm, Baden Frank, Brundecker F, Bundick Schulon, Ball Sawyer, Brown E R, Burns, Barker S D, Bruce Robbie, Burnes Jno, Baker Frank, Brown Reuben, Burn Jno H, Baker Daniel, Bruce Robert, Bylam J B, Barry Paul, Bremer David, Burleson Henry, Barry Basl W, Brown David P, Bull Henry, Baldwin C D, Brunt Chas F, Burton T B, Barker W, Boorman G, Dunnell Sherman, Balken Peter, Boswick Peter, ...

C

Chickfield Geo, Campbell John, Cowhan James, Cullen, Carry John B, Colgate H O, Cross Moses, Carson J F, Comstock James, Cummings M L, Carr Jacob, Coe Henry A, Crossy J W, Casella Patt, Congan J W, Crandall W J, Carlisle J, Conlan H, Coly Wm J, Cavan J J & co, Cooper Hugh, Crandell John, Caton J D, Coburn George, Calver W Irving, Carter H H, Chamberlain L, Crooks Joseph, Carson J F, Crowell John B, Carroll Thomas, Carr Saml, Cudmore James, Cather James H, Clapp W C, Crist Dr J W, Calkins C A, Clark Wm 2, Crosby James, Carter Charles, Cheever Wm, Crowther T D, Carey Patrick J, Colter Thomas, Curry S, Camlott Charles, Clark Watson 3, Cushing, Collins George, Clark Wm M, Crocker Saml, Campbell G, Chalmers Wm, Creighton Lyman, Carpenter A A, Clark John, Cubbage Jno, Cahill H, Clarke John T, Crawford Robt, Carmichael, Phillips & co, Christian John, Crandall B, Casey O M, Clark J D, Crosson D & co, Carrol Anthony, Clark James, Craft Delevan, Case Benjamin, Chamberlain H, Cunnedy Patk, Casper O P capt, Choosy John T, Curtis Chas, Chappel D, Cheney George, Crowl John, Callaghan A, Clark & Soper, Curtis Delavan, Cady A M, ...

D

Dominick & LouisC, Day Chas W, Dond Jas, Devalin L C, Dickinson Chas H, Dougherty Jas, Darrah Wm S, Dikeman Peter, Duncan J A, Darcy Wm, Deuce B H, Drow Hiram, Denning W S, Dake Chas B, Downey mr, Daniels Wm, Deitz Peter, Delehan Henry, Deeble Jno G, Davis Amand, Driscoll Timothy, Divine Joseph, Davidson Alexr, Drokker Saml S, Danniels Jno T, Dexter Albert M, Dunnigan Geo J, Dabney Jno H, Day Norris revd, Dunn Francis, Davis Jno N, Davids A J, Duffy Francis, Davis J J, Despard A W, Dyer Saml Geo, DeVoe J T, DePuy A H, Donovan Edwd, Depuy Jas H, Drake Jas R, Doyle Richd, Densmore T P, Douglass L A, Dolan Patrick, Dox Ira, Dunne Maurice, Donlap Paul G, DeLoss Theo, Dorney Wm, Dolan Patk, Davis Frank, Doak Jno, Dodson Jno, Dixon Francis F, Doak Jno R, Dovill Chas, Davis Francis, Dunne Wm F, Dougherty Patk, Davis R S, Douglass Wm, Dodge Norman, Denton Robt, Dwyre John, Doherty Thos capt, Dowyer Cornelius, Dunbar Jno, Dunstan Saml, Doak Jno

E

Everett A, Ebert John K, Emery E V, Elbert Peter S, Eagin John, Emmons DD capt, Ellis Wm, Elliot Jos, Evans Chas, Ettermen L H, Ewing Henry, Ellis C B, Ellis mr, Ernest Geo, Ellis Ephone W, English Zeph, Easterday G, Evans Adam H, Eagan Wm, Evan Geo, Eyster Ben & co, Eygo Wm, Edwards T C, Ellis C C 2, Estey W P

F

Fahnstock A capt, Frank W, Ford Byron A, Fuglestad D M, Fitherty John, Furguson Andrew, Farnham Chas, Fyfe John P, Frazer W W, Farley Chas, Fry John G, Fagan Thos, Farmer G E, Flea John T, Finch Robert S, Forster Peter, Finnucane Michl, Finley Saml W, Foor R R, Ford Michael, Fisher John, Fook John, Flint John, Fitzsimmons Jno, Fowler E S dr, Forsyth Mark, Fitzgibbons Jno, Fleurt T G, Fleming Wm H, Fish John, Ferris Jas O, Fox S J dr, Fish C Eugene, Flannigan Geo, Frank Francis A, Fish Robert H, Francis T P, Freeman Edwin O, Foreman E, Flisinger G M, Foreman Edward J, Foster C Rollin, Flynn Jas H, Furlong capt, Farrell Richard, Freeman Frank, Flagg & Pratt, Farrell Patrick, Follett Jas, Fribble O maj, Fitzgerald Michl, Fowler J L, Freeman Andrew dr, Fitzgerald Albert capt 2, Fose J E, French mr, Fisher J H, Fisher John C 4, Franks C J

G

Giles William, Galloway E S, Griffin Michl, Gillett Edwin L, Gibson Edwd H, Gargan Wilbur, Gimmer Michael, Gittinan Danl, Greenhood J, Gates Louis, Gilbert Eugene, Grimshaw Jas, Guiter L W, Geer Erastus, Greene Jonas rev, Glemm Wm, Gurney R H, Gordan J M 3, Gardner Wm H comr, Gurney C Alexr dr, Griffin J P, Gillespie John, Gibbons Wm, Golway M J, Garey Jno, George & Jackson, Gray Jas C, Glasford Jno, Graham Jas, Grimshaw Jas, Gilbraly Jno, Gallivan Danl, Goodsell J D & co, Giesan Jas, Gilligan Patk, Griffith Jas, Gaffeld Jas R, Gaden Benja G, Gauf & Keefe, Gilles Jno W, Gunayne Chas L, Greenleaf Henry, Gedge J C, Gibbon Austin, Goodby H, Ghiv Jas C, Gillan Patk, Googin H M, Giles J H S, Galvin Alphonso, Gogglin Thos, Gibson Jas, Grant Geo, Glenn Hugh, Gardner A H & C, Greene Thos, Gilbert Thos J, Griffith L W, Gratian Gerald, Gibbons Thos, Goldsmith L B capt, Gorsee Geo W, Galvin Thos, Grant Thos G, Gabbit Tolly, Gordon Wm G, Griffey F O, Germain G H, Green Wm, Grant Francis, Garfield Fred W, Gullasane Jno, Gantz Frank, Graham Miles, Golden Francis H, Gleason Seth E, Green Julius J, Greenleigh Robt capt, Griffin E W, Griswold Chas, Goodman E W, Gretch Peter, Griswold A S 2, Green Peter, Guyton Benja, Grass & March, Grant C, Grinnell Amos, Gray & Morris, Gray C W, Goding Alphonso H, Guileas & Saville, Grimes Philip, Gurnet Wm, Grady Patk, Green & Wing, Georges Jackson, Gall Owen capt

H

Hanson John, Heery W H, Hughes m, Hatch Charles, Healy John, Hubbard Walter N, Hamlin Harrison, Hadfield John, Haven N H & co, Heaphy John C, Hart Alphonso, Hamilton John, Harper Alfred, Halston John, Harring H A, Henderson Joseph, Herring W F, Howe M J, Hamilton Sam'l, Hewitt J W, Hayes Patrick, Hall J S, Haywood C H, Hall J G, Hatch Cheny, Hogan James, Haynes Patrick, Heath Horace, Hatch Cyrus, Holmes H, Harris Christopher, Henry Thomas, Hand C N, Heaton George, Hansford B C, Hamilton T J, Hanson Danl P, Hedges Thomas, Hart Edgar D, Hoyt Samuel, Hess Edson, Haywood F S, Hartley Edward, Hagaman dr, Hatch Saml W, Hennessey Dennis, Harris Frank, Henderson capt, Hodge Frank, Henry C W, Hasbrook R D, Hatfield Charles, Hatton Thos G, Hatton Thos B, Hanna Thos B, Hanson Oliver, Harvey H, Hellwig Augustus, Haskins Hanson, Harrington Alexander, Hawley James L, Hartory Samuel, Hancox Jas S, Harrison B H, Hunt Homer C, Hathaway Israel, Hurt W J, Harris Josephus, Hills W H, Henley John, Hickey John, Harding John, Hill James M, Hare John, Hicks Geo A, Hanley Joseph, Hix Thomas, Hart Joseph, Hickman R, Hayes John T, Hayes William, Higgins jr J M, Harding Joseph, Higgins Geo H, Harden William, Hitchcock rev L, Harley Wm D 2, Hicks R S, Hanrahan Wm, Higgins Rufus, Hanlon Wm Howland, Higgs S S, Hardman Wm, Highland Park, Hawley Marion C, Higley O N, Haring M N, Henry William, Hays Michael, Hurley mr, Henry & Benedict, Heinsheosh mr, Holly Michael, Hoyne Michael, Hardy Michael, Hunter Moses, Hennessy M D, Hall Morton B, Hendrickson M, Huntington C, Hackett Wm A 2, Hess & Marshall, Hugunin mr, Hosmer W, Houghton W F, Howe John H, Hobbs John Rice, Hollister W, Howard Wm, Hogan Joseph, Harvey John, Husted John, Hough John A 2, Howe John, Hogan John, Holden James, Hodson John, Hughes J D, Hood Jas T, Hodges J H, Humphreyville J L, Hodgkins Henry, Hummer F H, Hussey Henry B, Halbert R R, Holden Geo M, Hulaban Thomas, Hoeg Geo H, Howard F A, Hopps Robert, Hunt E L, Hulburt Edwin, Houghton R S, Hodges E S, Holliday Richd, Hoy E H, Holland Eugene, Houghton Edward, Hunter D H & co, Houghton Benj J, Howard C, Hutton J L, Hynes Dennis, Hooly Charles, Howard Patk, Holmes Sam Andrews, Howard Albert, Hurlbut Nath L, Hunt A D, Humberston A, Hawber & Weeks, Huntington P C, Harris mr

I

Ingersoll G jr, Irwin N B, Ives Erastus B, Ivsley C W, Ives O F, Ingalls E G, Irwin Henry

J

Jones Robt, Johnson S O, Jones Moses, Jones Arnold 3, Jefferson Thos, Jones Wm, Johnson & Nittler, Jones Thos F, Jones E R, Johnson R, Jordan T T, Jones Wm E, Jennings Augustus, Jordan J F, Jones Jeremiah, Jones capt, Johnson Gustavus, Jones J F, Judson D W, Jackson George, Johnston Moses, Judson Philo rev, Johnson Forger & Son, Johnston Wm T, Jennings Patk, Johnson Henry F, Johnston J W, Johnson Elias, Johnson J Cave, Johnston Jno H, Jinkens Ebenezer, Jones V, Jackson Wilkenry, Jacklin Robt, Jones H W dr, Junken R C, Jamison E G, Jones Jas D, Jolley J A, Jacobson J

K

Killham Benja, Kelly Edmond, Kenyon J H, Kerney J capt, Kelly John, Kinnare John, Kenney O S, Kelly John A, Kearns John, Kamp B C, Kelly Jas, Keveney John, Knapp Allen G, Kelly Edwd, Kidd John, Kennedy A D, Kelly Edwin M, Keyes John, King Peter, Keogh Wm, Kellen Jas, Koontz C J, Keogh Wm H, Kone Joseph, Kellogg Chas D, Keating W, Kendall J, Kamp C, Kilpatrick Wm, Kinney James, Karr Daniel, Kimball L R, Knott T 2, Kyne Paul, Kinne Levi J, Kinney George, Keogh D, Kinnie Levi, Kenyon Geo R, Kipling David, Keith W Y, Kingsbury T L, Kelly E, Kindjo Wm, Keal Timothy, King Geo, Kincaid Geo

L

Leonard S J, Laney Henry, Lacy Arthur T, Lyon Lucius, Livingstone Henry, Laser & Hinne, Leavitt M J, Lester G W, Lamb E, Lewis Wm, Lake George W, Lord & co, Lawrence Wm S, Linscott Saml, Loomis Augustus, Lewis William, Lewis Guy A, Lowry Alexander, Levett Wm T, Lair Francis, Lloyd Alfred, Leopold John T, Leighton Saml, Lud Caleb L, Lewis H Wm, Lewis N, Legate & Colcock, Liston John, Lebin P K, Lynch T B, Lane John F, Levenworth R, Louis Chas, Lewis John W, Littlefield D G, Lloyd Patrick, Lawlor John, Lawson Philo H, Luther Elisha jr, Lenox John, Lambert Chas, Lovejoy Edwin, Lanphere Irving, Laring G M, Loomis A De F, Leonard James, Lattiner Chas, Leon Edgar, Leffler James, Light Charles, Lowe Francis, Lake J D, Loss Samuel E, Lombard Holbert, Lincoln J P, Lake C E, Lockerman Henry, Lathrop James, Lattin & sons, Lowry Thomas, Landecker David, Langstaff & Green, Love J Stewart, Lewis H B, Lerch Adam, Lyons Joseph, Langly Horace, Lynch James, Loomis H H & co, Lombard W O, Lowe William, Loomis Wm H, Lovering W, Logan William, Lock Morgan

Mc

McCarty James, McMackin Saml, McGill John, McCarty Wm, McDonald Saml, McKinnon John, McCardie John, McHale Thomas, McCalla John, McKay John, McDonald Saml, McKillop John & co, McFarland Call, McDonald Thos, McGeary John H, McClelland Alexr, McGuire George, McGuire Jo, McBean A J, McEvoy Thos A, McGuire Jas, McCrear A J, McGraw Thomas, McNellis John, McNeil A, McKiernan Geo, McAuley John, McDonnell Peter, McGraw Thomas, McKillop W M, McGreevy Patrick, McCauley Henry, McShehee Wm B, McBean A, McNight H M, McEntir Wm, McMasters Chas, McKeon H A, McNeish William, McName Peter, McBride James, McCarthy Lawrence, McMahon P S, McKnight James, McEwen ..., McCarthy Dennis, McKnight James, McBride Korr, McEvoy Daniel, McAllister James, McGreevy Michl, McDonald Dan J, McClenathan Jos, McVicker mr, McGillis Duncan, McCabe James, McCullough Michael, McCarthy Edm'd, McGuire Jas E, McIntyre mr, McAnlis David, McKinnell Jas, McKindly mr, McDonnell Edwd, McPherson Eben, McAllister Wm, McKintosh Enos, McKean Wm, McBride John, McGovern mr, McKittrick Eugene, McKee James, McDermott John, McPherson R, McDonald John, McEvoy Steph'n

M

Minor Martin, Marion capt Jas, Myers A C C dr, Maguire Michael, Morly James F, Moore Newton J, Morgan Michael, Martin James, Mann & co, Merton Frank, Menart Joseph, Moore capt, Merrill & Spalder, Moss Joseph E, Moore Chas K & co, Merriam & Dorman, Mercomber John, Murphy Peter, Mead Abr J, Martin John, Mulvey Patrick, Mann Alfred A, Makero John, Murphy M, Mann Mordan, Miller John, Morrison Peter, Maly Peter, Mulvane John, Murray Patrick, Merrill Chas H, Meneyo Jos B, Mulqueen Patrick J, Mack Patrick, Mason Wm S, Muchmore Chas, May Charles, Murray William, Murphy Dennis, Mathews Cyrus, May William O, Mullaney Dominick, Mathews C W, Marshall Kelly, Murdock David, Mack P J, Mackey William, Murphy Saml, Mason & Chas R & A, Mahagan Michael, More Stephen, ... Manning Wm, Myrick Elijah, Masters Charles, Mahony Michael, Moynahan Edward, Mather D H, Miner Martin, Moore Saml C, Mathews H P, Millard John S, Moss Frederick, Mangum Edward, Miner Joseph, Moorehouse Geo, Mason S, Mitchiner J L, Malloney Thomas, May Edwin, Miller Benl Jas, Moody John, Mosinger P, Miller Mead H, Morris Thomas, Mary Frank C, Miller James, Moulton H F, Murray J, Mitchell George, Morgan H P, Mason S, Migs Ed A, More James, Madison S, Miller Saml, Morgan James, Mars Telfe, Miles Ambrose, Morse Edwin, Marrin G W, Miles de Andrew, Mary John C, Mack Thomas, Malle Alexander, Montgomery Joseph, Mosbeeral Geo S, Minor Francis, Marsh John, Merritt Thos E, Mott Morrison A, Moore W, Meach George S, Monroe John O, Morrison James, Marshall Henry, Morton Sutherland, Mooney James, Martin Henry, Murphy & Henderson, Mort M A, Mason Henry, Morse Newton, Mosley Michael, Morgan Jos, Murray Thomas, Morris Mordecai, Morris Jacob, Murray & Henderson, Morgan L V, Matteson H, Morrison & Snelle, Morley Martin H, Maybey James, Murphy F J, Morris Jas S, Mott Norman, Moffitt Leroy, Marks James, Moore Ambrose, Mortal Michael, Martin J T, Morgan & D, Mahor John

N

Nix Michael, Neff G W, Nichols Geo, Norman H B, Norris Gerald W, Nickles John, Norton A T rev 2, Naish Thos, Norton Leverett, Nute O S, Naughton Geo, Nichols Matthew, Noble Chas T, Norris John T, Negus John R, Near Jay, Northrop Dewitt C, Natan Thos, Nelson Franklin, Neal Geo

O

Ovington Wm H, O'Leary Cornelius, Osier G P capt, O'Brien Martin, O'Connell Patk, O'Dea Jas, Odenhoe Martin, O'Brien Patrick, O'Holloran John, Ormsby Leander, O'Malley Chas, Otten John, Ottoen Andrew, O'Brien O H, Osborne Wm H, Ormsby Norman T, O'Brien John, O'Connell Jno M, Overmeyer Amos, O'Brien Patk, O'Grady Martin, Oliver A L, Osborne D L, O'Leary P G, O'Meary Patk, Ovington Wm H

P

Pierce Francis, Packard Theophilus, Price Jos M, Pamock John G, Parsons & co, Pope J & co, Palmer Chas, Patter & Rollins, Price Isaac C, Patton D C, Payton H B, Pitt Henry, Palmer Chas D, Pettit Henry, Prindle H B, Phillips David, Parker James A, Putnam H, Pepper Patk, Patterson J S, Post Henry, Parker Chas L C, Packard J W, Price Isaac C, Peacock O H, Parrish Jas, Pow Edwd, Pedry Philip, Phillips W M, Pierce Reuben P, Philbrick O F, Palmer Jas, Pope E C, Pell A J, Patterson W G, Prescott Frank W, Peterson O P, Patterson Wm, Prentiss Saml D, Parsons E, Parker Wm, Pyle Thos J, Pardee Alfred, Page Wm, Powers Michl, Phelps E F, Phillips Lucina H, Prescott D K, Patterson Edwd, Parker Michl, Price major, Patrick Emmet, Peacock Jeweler, Pope Chas, Peck Elmer E, Prongs Wm, Powers Chas, Page John, Peirce Wm, Pinna A, Palmer Jno J, Porter W H, Preston V bro, Pearsall John E, Power Wm, Proctor G & co, Pepple John, Pratt Wm, Pope Geo J, Paine John S, Putnam Josiah L, Pease & son G B, Pathande Julien, Powell John S, Potter G W, Potter F J, Pope John, Perkins G, Pinney Gaylord P, Popp John, Page Geo, Phillips Thos S, Porry Thos, Place Geo W

Q

Quinn Micl, Quinby John E, Quick John N, Quinn Paul rev, Quill Dennis

R

Ramsdell T J, Richard Wm, Roberts T P lieut, Rice J J, Richardson W M, Rice John, Rattray Chas, Richardson W F, Rogers Hugh J, Reddick C S, Ramsdell Alonzo, Robert F, Richards David, Rells Willie R, Roberts G L, Ross Chas E, Reuben M, Rogers Geo C col, Reynolds Ed F, Reynolds mr, Root Albert H, Rhodes Richd, Richolson bros, Rosebrook Earl, Rhodes R S jr, Rice bros, Robbins & Boughton, Rales Francis G, Reed A H & J N, Roudebush C, Riggs G W, Renton Andrew, Roche P G, Reinecker Thos, Ray A F, Robbins Bad F, Reilley Thos, Rice Augustus, Russ David, Reid Geo A, Rice Orrin, Rouse John, Rice Geo, Rice Jas, Ryan John B, Richardson J, Ramsey J, Rollins John G, Rapdu J Baptist, Richmond Jerry, Russell Jno G, Richmond J, Rowley Walt E, Russell Joseph, Renick J H, Robbins Frank C, Reed Edwd, Regan John, Roberts A, Ruby John C, Remm er John, Russell Simeon D, Roper John, Ross John E, Rowells P J, Robinson M Joe, Ring John E, Robinson Geo F, Royan Michael, Rendell John, Rent 2, Ryan Wm, Riordon John, Rogers Geo E, Roberts Wm E, Reynolds John, Ryan Thos, Rounds W H capt, Redmond John, Rockwell Geo E, Roberts Wm, Rice Wm R, Russell Geo, Rolton Wm

S

Shepherd John, Stebbings P G 2, Snow W B, Seeley F S, Starkweather C, Six Edward, Seeley Jacob, Slafter E P, Sholebridge J E, Stewart Ch L, Simmyns John 3, Sheridan Mark 2, Struble Charles, Skaids Joseph, Seward Julian, Stewart Capt, Slagle Joseph L, Smith John, Stevens D A S, Solomon Jonas, Selis Peter, Stewart David, Simmons James, Scott J C, Stone John, Shein John, Sullivan D, Spades Joseph, Scovn John C 2, Stewart Royal, Sparks W W, Sanford G W, Sumner mr, Sloan Wm, Sharp Geo B, Stickney Lewis, Spalding Wm, Shanahan Thos, Sterling Louis, Sloan Samuel G, Seymour J H, Stone Robert H, Stout ..., Sewell Thos, Sewell James, Southworth Garrett, Sanders Henry, Simmons Henry, Smathels Thos, Scovel Henry, Simpson Henry, Shelby ..., Sampson J, Sloane Patrick, Spinney mr, Shannon James, Sloan prof, Shealey Patrick, Saloon ..., Sutcher Nathan, Sargent & Foster, Sheldon J E, Spier Alonzo, Sheppard L, Scemuell James, Simpson A, Sherwood J M, Spaldin Wm, Skellington Ferdinand, Salisbury Chas, Shafer Wm H, Snow Geo W, Scott Charles, Saunders Wm P, Simpson Alexander, Shaw Charles, Sherman mr, Snow Orrin, Sheffer Charles, Shelbey Mr, Simer A W, Schutz Frank, Sanborn Martin, Strock & J, Scutby Francis

T

Thatcher Simon, Thatcher Joseph, Tanchey Jas W, Townsend Fred, Trescott Elijah, Thayer A S, Tilden S, Tuttle James P, Tomlinson A D, Tobey Wm W, Turner John, Taylor Anson, Traver Geo W, Tridell John, Trimmer A, Turner Geo, Thompson Wm, Titus Chas, Trembly J W, Thelton Wm, Thompson C O, Thompson Harry H, Taylor John S, Tomlinson C W dr, Tracy James H, Taylor Wm D, Tufey J, Tatter Henry, Tolas R G rev, Tuttle John, Taylor Edwin G, Thompson Eastman, Tuthill Geo W, Tappen Chas, Turner Cass, Twaits Theo D, Tabers Chas D, Tramwell & co, Tillison Theo, Taylor Austin

U

Upton James, Uerach Rudolf, Uchard Wm

V

VanDuzer Lewis, VanHagan Isaac, Virgil J H, Vastine L B, Vannatta Jerry

W

Wake Ellis 2, Wampole Geo, Whittaker G, Warner T B, Walker G W, Wilkinson H B, Washburn Matthew, Willard W W, Wilcox H H, Welch David T, Wall Michael, Whitmore H, Welch Charles, Ward Lewis, Whitney B, Wagner A H, Wells & co, White J J & co, Welch J only, Welch R A, Wirt John D, Ward A, Welt Wm, Whistler John B, Waterman Andrew, Williams John D, Wheeler Joseph, Webber Albert, Williams C G, Wilson Joseph, Weire Archd, Williams D P, Wilson John, Ward Peter capt, Williams A, Wygant M H 2, Waterman O H capt, Williams Henry, Wilson J J, Warner O, Williams H J, Wilmot M H, Wallace C H, Williams Walter, Willets J, West Wm K, Williams E, Whiting J S, Warner E O, Williams M, Wheeler Ira, Waldo Hoyett, White J M, Wildman J H, Wakeman H T, Whitney E, Willis Wm M, Wample Ingalls, Winslow S, Wiley Wm, Welder J S, Wilson Edwd, Wheelock S, Warren J, Willis E, Wood Edwin H, Warren J, Windsbott Frederick, Woodford A M, Walker J O, Wooster Belle E, Wood E S, Walker John O, Whipple B M, Worden Eugene, Weeks Rufus, White Bradford M, Wood rev dr, Walter Edward, Whitehead & Swift, Wyer Theo O, Warren E N, Whitlal Chas D, Wood G rev, Ward E, Wilder Chas D, Wright J T 2, Watson Silas, Willard Chas M, Wolfe J J, Watson S G, Wilson Taylor, Wright John J, Webb George, Williamson T F, Woolhouse J M, Watson Geo, Wright Wm, Wright Lawrey

Y

Yesker Simon T, Young L B

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This Company insure the safer class of property against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as other first class Stock Companies. Policies issued for one, three or five years on farm property ... Cash Assets invested in United States Bonds and other first class securities.

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The large amount and great variety of Piano and Vocal Music comprised in these three Collections, have rendered them immensely popular, and much sought after by Players and Singers. ... This is a complete library in itself of Choice Music, and no one will fail to recognize in one and all a great desideratum for every Piano.

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Silks and Fancy Dress Goods,

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Have now opened their fall importation of Dress Goods, viz: Merinos, Coburgs, Alpacas, Reps, Delaines, Plaid and Striped Poplins, Fancy and Black Silks, Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, White Goods, Linens, Embroideries, &c., which they offer to the Trade at the Lowest Market Prices.

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Staves and Heading per day. There is no stave machine built which can compete with it in the amount of or the quality and quantity of work done. I will furnish a set of machinery and the necessary shafting all in running order, to any responsible party, and take one half the profits of dressing the stuff as compensation. There are four of these machines now running at the Distillery of Saml. M. ... & Co. ... Address J. S. PARROTT, Dayton, Ohio.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—The undersigned pay their particular attention to the sale of Tallow, Lard and Grease. Any consignments made to them will be promptly disposed of, and quick returns made, on very advantageous terms. We mail our weekly price-current gratis to all sending their address to ADAMS, KNIGHT & SONS, ... Water-street, New York.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.—A full assortment of all the new Cartridge Revolvers received yesterday. All sizes of Colt's, both Old and New Model, and a supply of the Henry Rifles which will fire 15 shots a minute and carry a mile. Loyal men's patronage is solicited. The trade supplied at low rates. E. E. BOWEN, 29 Clark st., over the U. S. Express Office.

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S.—T.—1860—X.

A few bottles of Plantation Bitters Will cure Nervous Headache, Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips, Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath, Flatulency and Indigestion, Nervous Affections, Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath, Pain over the Eyes, Mental Despondency, Prostration; Great Weakness, Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c. Which are the evidences of

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

It is estimated that seven tenths of all adult ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms.

After long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid nightmare diseases, the world has ever produced. Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken the Plantation Bitters, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge!

It is a most effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant, suited to all conditions of life.

The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties, are wholly false. For the public satisfaction, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list of its components.

CALISAYA BARK.—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards sold by the Jesuits for the enormous price of ITS OWN WEIGHT IN SILVER, under the name of Jesuit's Powders, and was finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

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WINTERGREEN.—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c.

S.—T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

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Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.:—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy, I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am respectfully yours, REV. J. S. CATHORN.

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Thy friend, ASA CURRIN.

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Yours, &c. GAGE & WAITE.

Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which from lack of government stamps has not heretofore been possible.

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Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial. This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes, and is warranted to do it.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

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BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

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Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

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To avoid imposition, observe the signature and likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

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GREAT DISCOVERY!	USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!
Applicable to the useful Arts.	Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
	Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.
A new thing.	Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.
Its Combination.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.	BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.
Jewelers.	JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.
Families.	It is especially adapted to Leather, And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.
A Liquid.	IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT Extant, that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household use.
Remember.	REMEMBER. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances.
Finis.	Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed.

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COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies of Pennsylvania again offer to the public their choice family coals as follows:

LUMP,

LARGE EGG,

SMALL EGG,

RANGE,

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AND NUT.

Mining their own coal exclusively, can furnish consumers or dealers at the lowest market rates. ... Market street, and 420 South Clark street foot of Liberty. Post Office Drawer 6137. ROBERT LAW, Agent. Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie and other Coals on hand. Also choice brands of Pig Iron. R. LAW.

SMOKED HAMS.—In quantities to suit. ... HENRY MILWARD & CO., Brokers, 9 LASALLE STREET.

Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease

OF THE

Stomach, Liver & Bowels.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever; Fortifies the System against Miasma and the Evil Effects of Unwholesome Water; Invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels;

Steadies the Nerves, and tends to Prolong Life.

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Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the System or produced by Special Causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with FEVER AND AGUE, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated, and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to NERVOUS ATTACKS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and FITS OF LANGUOR, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For SEA SICKNESS it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is THE ONLY SAFE STIMULANT, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicated alcoholic stimulants of the pharmacopœia is a liquor impregnated with fusel oil ... They are all ADULTERATED. Hence the necessity, while universally admitting ... HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants ... and it may be truly added, DESERVEDLY popular, is HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how," you ask.
We answer, "In an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain;
The LIVER keep in active play,
And REGULATE from day to day,
Each organ still on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime,
By constant care with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the SPIRITS, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground
If sedentary toil you ply.
NATURE YOU MUST ASSIST—OR DIE—
For, when debarred from exercise,
FOR ARTIFICIAL AID she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to PREVENT;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the UNPREPARED,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
THEY are the surest ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effects of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that go as go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colic and dysenteric pains,
Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints—those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow, constitutional decay,
That brings death nearer day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of readiness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to PREVENT alone, but cure.

In DYSPEPSIA, FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, CONSTITUTIONAL and NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, SEASICKNESS, SPASMS, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea and land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To household look, and regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort, and field,
Who need against disease shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young, and middle aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS we proclaim
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

New York Office, No. 428 Broadway.

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FOR ST. JOSEPH.

The new, staunch and fast sailing

Steamer Lady Franklin,

CAPT. IRA HINCKLEY,

Will leave first dock above Rush street Bridge, for St. Joseph, Mich., every morning, at 10 o'clock. Freight and Passengers carried at low rates. Apply to A. E. GOODRICH, Nos. 6 & 8 River street.

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THE

Great Central Route to the East.

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Suspension Bridge	$11.00
Buffalo	11.00
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...	16.00

This is the only Direct Route to

NIAGARA FALLS.

We make the same time and connection ... Ventilators and Dusters on all cars. You will find Tickets at all times as low as any line from Chicago. Don't fail to ask for Tickets via Michigan Central Railroad. Chicago Office, Tremont House Block, and at Depot, foot of Lake street. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

And Lake Shore Railroad Line.

On and after August 8th, 1863, until further notice rates will be

From Chicago to New York,	$18.
From Chicago to Boston,	$21.
From Chicago to Pittsburg,	$10.50
From Chicago to Cleveland,	$6.
From Chicago to Buffalo,	$11.
From Chicago to Baltimore,	$16.
From Chicago to Philadelphia,	$16.

Passengers consulting their interests will not purchase tickets to the East without first applying to the office of this line, at 56 Clark street, or at the Michigan Southern Depot, Van Buren street, Chicago. Passengers have choice of routes either via New York Central or the Erie Railway. J. B. SAWYER, Agent Lake Shore and Mich. Sou. Line, Chicago. GEO. W. PETTEE, Passenger Agent, Chicago.

$18.00.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES,

—VIA—

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway,

FROM CHICAGO TO

NEW YORK	$18.00.
BOSTON	$21.00.
PHILADELPHIA	$16.00.
BALTIMORE	$16.00.
PITTSBURGH	$10.50.
BUFFALO	$11.00.
CLEVELAND	$6.00.

Second Class from $2.00 to $5.00 less than above Rates.

Trains leave Union Depot, West Side:

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TICKETS VIA "FORT WAYNE,"

For Sale at the Company's Offices,

CHICAGO.

Corner Randolph and Dearborn Streets, Union Depot, West Side, and at the offices of all connecting Roads in the West.

W. C. CLELAND, Gen. West. Pass. Agent. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pas. Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

GEORGIA ... CITY OF ... EDINBURGH ... GLASGOW ... The above first-class, powerful, British built, Iron Steamships, under contract to carry the mails, leave New York every SATURDAY, commencing on the first of July. They are fitted up for first, second and third class passengers with Dietary and accommodations ... FROM NEW YORK—1st class $80; 2d class $60 ... FROM QUEENSTOWN TO LIVERPOOL—$15 and $30 ... WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street, New York. HENRY GREENEBAUM, General Passage Agency corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, Chicago.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first-class Passenger Steamboat

PLANET—Capt. L. Chamberlin,

Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago on the following days:

TUESDAY,	Aug.	25th,	for Superior City.
SATURDAY,	"	29th,	" Ontonagon.
MONDAY,	"	31st,	" Superior City.
FRIDAY,	Sept.	...	" Superior City.
FRIDAY,	Oct.	...	" Ontonagon.
MONDAY,	Oct.	26th,	" Superior City.
...	...	...	" Ontonagon.

For dock is on River street, first above Rush street Bridge. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS,

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various lines of Propellers running West, and the various Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

For bills of lading and contracts via Chicago, apply to the following agents:

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. ... N. Y. ... AUG. CHASE, ... JOHN ... Buffalo, N. Y. ... D. P. DOBBINS, ... Detroit ... WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo. CORRESPONDENTS. JNO. SEAM & CO., Erie, Pa. ... HOPKINS & GRIFFITH, Toledo, Ohio. ... J. Y. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

J. W. TUTTLE,

General Western Agent, No. 1 State street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

... THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.) ... BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. ...

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. ... Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. ...

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the best route for Live Stock ...

STEAM BOILERS.—One Locomotive Boiler, about 25 horse power ...

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1869.

THE CITY.

Gen. Sheridan arrived in the North-western train last night, and was met at the depot by a large number of citizens, who escorted him to the Sherman House, where he will remain during his stay in the city. The General will address the people from the balcony of the Sherman House this evening, at 8 o'clock, and every Loyal League should turn out en masse to hear the distinguished soldier and statesman.

Thanks Given.

The Grand Jury, after finishing the business of the term, yesterday afternoon, adjourned sine die. Before doing so, however, they passed a vote of thanks to Judge Wilson, for the able manner in which he had presided over their deliberations, and to Mr. Bonfield, the Bailiff, for the courtesy and attention he had shown them during the term.

Delegates.

The Democratic Convention of the Fifth Congressional District met last night, at the corner of Clark and Division streets, and elected the following delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Springfield on Wednesday next: Delegates—Thomas Hoyne, Wm. Bross, Wm. Aldrich, Wm. Bradley, Wm. Lill, Wm. Ogden, Wm. Kerfoot, Wm. Penn Nixon, Wm. Jones, Wm. Hoyne, Wm. Bowman, Wm. Ward, Wm. Bross, Jr., Wm. Bross, 3d, Wm. Bross, 4th, Wm. Bross, 5th, Wm. Bross, 6th, Wm. Bross, 7th, Wm. Bross, 8th, Wm. Bross, 9th, Wm. Bross, 10th, Wm. Bross, 11th, Wm. Bross, 12th, Wm. Bross, 13th, Wm. Bross, 14th, Wm. Bross, 15th, Wm. Bross, 16th, Wm. Bross, 17th, Wm. Bross, 18th, Wm. Bross, 19th, Wm. Bross, 20th, Wm. Bross, 21st, Wm. Bross, 22nd, Wm. Bross, 23rd, Wm. Bross, 24th, Wm. Bross, 25th, Wm. Bross, 26th, Wm. Bross, 27th, Wm. Bross, 28th, Wm. Bross, 29th, Wm. Bross, 30th, Wm. Bross, 31st, Wm. Bross, 32nd, Wm. Bross, 33rd, Wm. Bross, 34th, Wm. Bross, 35th, Wm. Bross, 36th, Wm. 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